



# The Call



# The Call

VOLUME LXXVII.—NO. 132.

SAN FRANCISCO, SUNDAY MORNING, APRIL 21, 1895—TWENTY-SIX PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

Fatal Cutting Affray at the Anthony House Postoffice.

## LOSS OF TWO VESSELS.

Improvements in the Russian River and Dry Creek Valleys.

## SHIPMENTS OF SONOMA WINE.

Suicide of a Farmer Near Corning. The Arroyo Grande Robber Sentenced.

GRASS VALLEY, CAL., April 20.—A messenger who just arrived brings particulars of a cutting affray at the Anthony House Postoffice last night. Peter Bayne's mother had been engaged to work for Mrs. Glover, the Postmistress. Some trifles displeased her, and she raised an objection. Louis Atwood, who acted as clerk for Mrs. Glover, inquired of Mrs. Bayne the cause of the trouble, and made some joking remark. Mrs. Bayne went home and told her son, Peter Bayne, that Atwood had insulted her. Bayne immediately went to the Postoffice and attacked Atwood with a knife. The weapon was plunged into Atwood's body over the heart, making a four-inch gash. When the messenger left the scene of the affray the wounded man was still alive, but he cannot recover.

Bayne is 16 years of age and formerly lived in Grass Valley. He was captured at his home on the Shoth Ranch and later released on \$1000 bonds. Atwood was about 18 years old and a quiet and peaceable young man. The assailant claims that he acted in self-defense, but this is denied by Atwood's friends.

ORGANIZE AT HEALDSBURG. A Society Which Will Improve Russian River and Dry Creek Valleys.

HEALDSBURG, CAL., April 20.—The representative citizens of Russian River and Dry Creek valleys met in this city this afternoon and organized the Russian River Valley Improvement Society, the object of which will be the development of this district.

W. N. Gladden called the meeting to order and in a brief speech said there was much room for improvement here and that desirable settlers could only be had by the county being made attractive. One of the drawbacks, he thought, was from the destruction wrought by the overflow of the Russian River and Dry Creek.

A temporary organization was effected by the election of W. N. Gladden as chairman and J. J. Livermore as secretary. Standing speeches were made by A. L. Warner, William Rowland, Lee Laughlin, O. L. Soules and many others.

The most important result of the meeting was that steps were taken to straighten the channels of Russian River and Dry Creek. A committee of five, consisting of J. W. Arnes, W. N. Gladden, T. B. Miller, J. N. McElroy and Lee Laughlin, was appointed to look into the matter of getting Russian River cleared of brush and obstructions, and C. Foreman and G. H. Harmon will act as a committee to see what is needed to improve Dry Creek. The amount of the improvements to be made will be expensive for one or two levees will be needed.

The association adjourned to meet next Saturday and effect a permanent organization.

CAST UPON VANCOUVER ISLAND.

Wreckage from an Unknown Vessel Sighted by an Alaska Steamer.

POR T TOWNSEND, WASH., April 20.—The steamer Topeka from Alaska this morning reports sighting a large quantity of wreckage, including doors, window sashes, etc., along the north end of Vancouver Island. The natives have recovered a large amount of lumber, but no trace of a vessel has been found. Shipping men here are at a loss to account for the identity of the unfortunate craft, as no vessel with such a cargo sailed from the Sound recently. The supposition is that she is either a schooner or large barkentine.

The Topeka also reports the loss of the schooner Winnifred, near Sitka, in a heavy sea recently. No lives were lost. The schooner was a small vessel used in trading among the Indian settlements and cannerys north of Alaska's capital.

SUICIDE AT CORNING.

Charles Hunt Ends His Life With a Charge of Shot.

CORNING, CAL., April 20.—Charles Hunt, 68 years of age, committed suicide here to-day by shooting himself. He fastened a shotgun to a tree, sat down, put the gun to his heart and pulled the trigger with a cord. He was an old farmer and has long resided near Corning. He has been sick a long time. Once before he tried to kill himself. Hunt leaves a widow and stepson.

Attempted Suicide at Sacramento.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., April 20.—Laura Griffen made three attempts to commit suicide this evening by throwing herself on the track before moving switch engines in the railroad yard in this city. She was prevented by the switchmen, who eventually handed her over to the police. The woman is a resident of a downtown lodging-house, and had been drinking heavily.

Injured at Nevada City.

NEVADA CITY, CAL., April 20.—Robert H. Beatty, Attorney-General of Nevada, was attacked by vertigo to-day, while walking along a street in this city. He fell upon the sidewalk and received a severe scalp wound, besides having his face so badly lacerated that he will be disfigured for life.

San Luis Obispo Blaze.

SAINT LUIS OBISPO, CAL., April 20.—The building occupied by A. N. Cunningham as a photograph gallery and residence, and the adjoining building, used as a lodging-house in connection with the Laundry Hotel, were destroyed by fire this afternoon. The loss is \$2000; insured for \$1000.

Will Use Puento Oil.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL., April 21.—F. C. Finkel has just surveyed a lead pipe line for conveying oil from the oil wells at Puento to Chino, to be used as fuel for the Chino sugar factory, which, when in operation, uses 10,000 barrels per month.

proof to show that she had never employed nor authorized the employment of the plaintiff in the cause.

Another suit brought by District Attorney Fulkerth of Stanislaus County for the same purpose has yet to be tried.

NAPA ASYLUM SUPPLIES.

A Majority of the Contracts Awarded to San Francisco Firms.

NAPA, CAL., April 20.—The Trustees of the insane asylum here opened bids to-day for furnishing supplies for the coming six months, and contracts were awarded as follows:

Potatoes, J. F. English of San Francisco; eggs, Dairymen's Union of San Francisco; meats, Strouse & Co. of San Francisco; hams, Brigham, Hoppe & Co. of San Francisco; salt meats, Norton, Teller & Co. of San Francisco; groceries, Pacific Marine Supply Company of San Francisco; dry goods, Thompson, Beard & Sons of Napa; clothing, Weinstock, Lubin & Co. of Sacramento; codfish, J. A. McClelland & Co. of Napa; flour, grain, etc., Stockton Milling Company of Stockton; soap, M. Mangan of San Francisco; shoes and slippers, Thompson, Beard & Sons of Napa; brooms and brushes, Thompson, Beard & Sons of Napa; fresh butter, Dairymen's Union of San Francisco; blankets, Napa Woolen Mill of Napa; coal (Walstrand and Sydney), J. C. Wilson & Co.

DIES SUDDENLY AT CRAFTON.

Passing of Conductor Fillmore of the Famous "Cannonball" Train.

COLTON, CAL., April 20.—William H. Fillmore, conductor of the famous "Cannonball" train, the fastest in the State, which has frequently made seventy miles an hour from Colton to Los Angeles, died suddenly at Crafton at 5 o'clock this afternoon from hemorrhage of the lungs. He arrived here in charge of his train at 6:15 in the afternoon and complained of feeling unwell, and this morning his train returned in charge of Conductor Hymanman. General Superintendent Fillmore and the wife of the deceased passed through en route to Crafton this afternoon.

The deceased was one of the most highly esteemed men in the Southern Pacific service and there are many persons who refused to travel on any other train from here to Los Angeles.

DEATH OF A FAMOUS SACHEM.

Chief George of the Capilano Indians Drowned Near Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, B. C., April 20.—Chief George of the Capilano, once one of the most powerful Indian tribes, is dead, his body being washed ashore this morning and an upturned canoe found floating a short distance away. Members of the tribe state that George had been missing three days, and it is surmised that in crossing the narrows his canoe was capsized.

Chief George was only 40 years old, and succeeded his brother, who was chief for many years. The Capilano were at one time a powerful and warlike tribe, and the old chief, father of the deceased, was a mighty warrior. Chief George used to relate with pride how his father on one occasion slew no less than ten northern Indians in a battle.

CACHED AT CHILKOOT PASS.

Two Hundred Gallons of Liquor Seized by the Cutter Corwin.

SEATTLE, WASH., April 21.—The steamer City of Topeka, which arrived from Alaska to-day, brings news of the seizure on the summit of Chilkoot Pass of 200 gallons of liquor by officers from the revenue cutter Corwin. It was cached in the snow, and as the Indians demanded exorbitant prices for carrying it down to Sheep Camp it was emptied into the snow. Some Indians found sixty gallons of whisky on Sheep Creek and got gloriously drunk on it.

SOLD TO PORTLAND PARTIES.

Five Thousand Horses to Be Slaughtered for the Market.

PENDLETON, ORE., April 20.—Jade Switzer, living on the Columbia River, sold 5000 horses to a Portland syndicate. They are to be slaughtered at Portland, the meat packed and all parts of the carcass utilized. This is now the only market for the thousands of horses on the Eastern Oregon and Washington ranges. The price was less than \$5 per head.

SENTENCED AT SAN LUIS.

Highwayman Bump Must Serve Ten Years at San Quentin.

SAN LUIS OBISPO, CAL., April 20.—Charley Clayton Bump, the Arroyo Grande robber, was sentenced to-day by Judge Gregg to ten years in San Quentin.

Bump appears to feel little remorse for his crime, but is deeply grieved that he is a cause of disgrace to his friends and family, who are prominent in Spokane.

Death at Puento Robles.

PASO ROBLES, CAL., April 20.—Mary Ann Dunn died last evening at this place, at the age of 76. She was a pioneer of the State, having landed and settled near Sacramento in 1850. She moved to this county in 1860, where she has resided until her death. She reared a large family of children, among whom are Mrs. D. D. Blackburn and Mrs. D. W. James.

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Heavy Shipments Have Been Made During the Past Six Days.

HEALDSBURG, CAL., April 20.—The wine shipments from this place, Windsor and Geyserville for the past six days have been the largest in the history of the valley. Nearly every cellar in this district has been sold the last two days, through the wine-makers' syndicate. Eleven wine-makers have sold at 12½ cents per gallon, the aggregate quantity of wine transferred being 450,000 gallons. With the new cooperage now being made and emptied, no trouble will be experienced in handling the grape crop of 1895.

A STOCKTON SUIT DECIDED.

Secretary McCabe Worsted in an Action to Recover Attorney's Fees.

STOCKTON, CAL., April 20.—The jury in the case of Ed McCabe, the private secretary of Governor Budd, against Mrs. Elizabeth M. Howell, to-day brought in a verdict for the defendant. The suit was brought to recover attorney's fees for services alleged to have been rendered in the famous Johnson estate settlement case, and offered

## LOS ANGELES' LAST.

Close of the Week of Great and Varied Revels.

## EL DIA DE LAS FLORES.

Beautiful Parade and Battle of the Flowers the Feature.

## NIGHT SCENES OF GREAT JOY.

All Mid All the Clamor the Queen of the Fiesta Relinquishes Her Rule.

## LOS ANGELES, CAL., April 20.—A madcap climax is being set upon the week's revel to-night. By way of placing it in extra strong relief it was immediately preceded by the one purely esthetic number on the programme.

Here was Flora all the afternoon trooping down through all the beautiful ways of her chosen city of the Angels, with garlands of the heliotrope and the red, rose and yellow marguerite and every lovely emblem of her most delicate beauty, spreading their perfume everywhere, coming in fairy phæton, built of sweet pea blossoms, or tripping archly through some labyrinth of trailing smilax, with bunches of field daisies in her hair, or holding proudly high the calla lily to still preserve in matchless white the token of her purity. So she banished every sordid influence beyond the rose's gates and that of her own sweet self spread itself everywhere, while she led the people up to her high place and swathed them in her fragrance and taught them thoughts of paradise.

The Festival Queen herself, subdued by the charm of Flora's winsome graces, came down from her gaudy throne and begged leave to ride with her, and did so ride, through all the city. And so while the sun went down the spirit of poesy and the spell of music and the charm of incense was over all. Then Flora slept.

Straightway out of every shadow of the night came imps of darkness and discord, taking every conceivable shape, and versed in every impossible noise. A wild revel of the masquer is on, in which men, women and children are taking part. Men and women wearing the livery of the clown, the monk and the devil and their wives, with every change that the clever invention of a city full of people can ring on these, are floating through the streets with their tinskins, bells, whistles, whirligigs, rattles, tumtums and whatsoevers.

It is a harum-scarum night of jollity and good nature, in which the spirit of carnival which has been set up in high places for the people to look at all this week as it passes in review, the pomp or pageants in which they took no part, now unbound and every man is himself.

The city is illuminated with the brilliancy of Wednesday night, the people are out in wagons, on horseback, on bicycles and on foot moving in every direction, a mass in chaos, without form but by means void, disorganized bands of musicians, rollicking crowds with bells, a clamor, an orgie—a nightmare.

It is the end of the reign of the festival Queen, the beautiful, merry and loving Queen, who came with blessings to her people here in the city of Los Angeles a little week ago—a long, long week ago—short in the mere record of time, but ages in the good she has done, who bade her subjects to put away care while she remained with them and to learn to live. She taught them to open their eyes that they might see why flowers and fruit and song were made and how each might have them to enjoy them.

She taught them to love one another, and be glad and to make merry. Her reign is ended. It is midnight. But the thousand strange sounds of the revelry clash and clang in every street, and the strange forms of the revelers dance and hide under the lights and in and out of the shadows, loath to let go their short season of license, so well have they learned the lesson which the good queen taught. But, alas! the good queen is dead. Long live the queen! And may all the blessings that she brought return to and multiply about her!

The last set piece in the programme of the day and week was the battle of the flowers, "el dia de las flores." The battle of the flowers had that same battle at Santa Barbara to stand against as a criterion, and as Santa Barbara's great fete is beyond all compare, "el dia de las flores" suffered in comparison. But the display here was very, very beautiful just the same. There was a prodigal wealth of flowers arranged with rare taste.

The procession, which was a mile long, passed before the Queen in the park, where the throng on the tribunes filled the entire space and the windows and house-tops of houses fronting the park were crowded. The Queen's throne was beautifully trimmed with vining roses, and the Queen herself wore roses all about her. After the procession had passed once down the mall the Queen gave the signal for the battle and the air was filled with roses, sweet roses, carnations, marguerites, poppies, daisies and every flower in California.

The scene was superb, and provoked the wild enthusiasm. Horses waded in blossoms and drifts of them fell about the throne. The battle lasted ten minutes. Then the flower-decked vehicles moved out and to Seventh street, where the Queen and her court joined it in the royal procession.

The procession then moved through all the principal streets, going over a longer course than any preceding it and without having announced any route. This was the first time the Queen appeared in parade, and was for the purpose of permitting all her loyal subjects to get a glimpse of her before her reign came to a close. The enthusiasm along the route was immense.

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## SANTA CLARA FRUIT.

Nearly All of the Last Season's Crop Has Been Sold.

## THOMAS C. GEORGE DIES.

The Noted Educator Passes Away After a Two Years' Illness.

## TRouble of an INTERPRETER.

Arthur Spencer Held to Answer for Perjury—A Meeting of the San Jose Grange.

SAN JOSE, CAL., April 20.—In an interview to-day Colonel Philo Hersey, president of the Santa Clara County Fruit Exchange, said:

"The fruit in the warehouse will soon be cleared up, only about thirty-five carloads of dried fruit, the bulk of which is prunes, remaining on hand. The apricots have all been sold and there is a good demand for them. About one and half carloads of peaches still remain, but they will be entirely exhausted by small orders in the next two weeks."

"This week the Exchange shipped one carload of dried prunes to Omaha and another to St. Paul, and one carload of dried peaches to Chicago. The demand for prunes is very good. There is a prospect of a heavy crop of prunes, but the peach crop will be light, as will apricots and cherries."

A meeting of the stockholders of the Santa Clara County Fruit Exchange has been called for Saturday, May 4, at which the reading of reports of the officers for the past year and an election of officers will take place. Arrangements will be made for handling the crop of the coming year, and ways and means discussed for introducing dried fruits more extensively in the East. There are 600 stockholders in the Exchange.

## DEATH OF AN EDUCATOR.

Rev. Thomas C. George Passes Away After a Lingering Illness.

SAN JOSE, CAL., April 20.—Rev. Thomas C. George, a pioneer educator of this coast, died this morning at his residence near College Park. He has been ill for the last two years. He was 55 years of age and leaves a widow, a son and a daughter.

Mr. Spencer was born in Mansfield, Ohio, in 1840, and graduated from the Iowa State University in 1867. In 1870 he came to the coast to accept the position of principal of the Napa Collegiate Institute, where he remained until 1875. Then he was chosen professor of natural science in the University of the Pacific.

In 1888 he took an extended trip to Europe and on his return entered the ministry. He was appointed pastor of the Sixth-street Methodist Episcopal Church in Sacramento, where he remained until about a year ago, when he was stricken with typhoid malaria and never fully recovered.

## HELD FOR PERJURY.

A Chinese Interpreter Who Must Answer for Stealing Falsely.

SAN JOSE, CAL., April 20.—The examination of Arthur Spencer, the Chinese interpreter, on a charge of perjury, took place before Justice Gass this afternoon and the defendant was held to the Superior Court with bonds fixed at \$1,000.

Spencer, who has been employed as an interpreter in the courts, was arrested a month ago for forgery, it having been discovered that he had affixed the signatures of Justices Gass and Dwyer to bills alleged to be for services in Chinese cases.

By this means he obtained about \$200. On his examination for forgery the evidence was not sufficient to convict and the case was dismissed. Justice Dwyer immediately swore to a complaint charging Spencer with perjury, as to have the claims allowed by the Supervisors. Spencer had to swear that the Justices had signed the bills.

## PRAISES SANTA BARBARA.

Views of the Authoress of "Ships That Pass in the Night."

She Considers the Flower Festival Superior to Those of France and Italy.

SANTA BARBARA, CAL., April 20.—Beatrice Harraden, the authoress of "Ships That Pass in the Night," was among the spectators of the recent floral festival. She is on her way north from an ideal ranch life in San Diego County, in the Sweetwater Valley, accompanied by her friends, Mr. and Mrs. Kendall. Last night she accorded an interview to a CAL correspondent, in which she told something of her views of American life, her own experiences and hopes. She says that she has already written three California stories, and proposes to pursue the theme.

The talented young authoress has been represented as in the last stages of decline. No one saw her last night, her slight figure erect, her aristocratic features bronzed with the open-air life and her large eyes sparkling through a pincenece beneath short wavy hair, divided across a snowy brow, could have deemed her ill.

## FATALLY INJURED IN A WRECK.

Two Trains on the Baltimore and Ohio Crash Together.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, April 20.—The Baltimore and Ohio eastbound passenger train, No. 8, collided with a freight train at Fredericktown at 8 o'clock. Engineer McDonald of the passenger train was buried under the debris of the engines, and his skull was fractured. He will probably die.

Grafton Wheeler, fireman of the passenger, was badly hurt. Postal Clerk Walter Gregg of Barnesville and Baggageman Stewart Spear of Newark were also seriously injured. The crew of the freight train escaped by jumping. A carload of cattle was killed.

## ALL WENT TO SEE FAIR PLAY.

OMAHA, April 20.—A special to the Bee from Fender, Neb., says: Sheriff Mullen had a hearing before the Justice of the Peace on the reservation to-day for the resisting of an officer. One hundred friends accompanied him to see fair play. They have not returned here at midnight. Trouble is feared.

There is no glamor, or perhaps I missed it. I like to go out in a trap without strangers and wander among the points of interest—the beautiful canyons and hills. But I miss something, and sometimes I long to be back in some corner of the old

## VICTOR'S GREAT TANK.

Inauguration of an Immense Scheme for Irrigation.

## TO COVER VAST TRACTS.

Over 200,000 Acres of Land Will Be Rendered Doubly Fertile.

## WORK TO COMMENCE AT ONCE.

The Site Has Been Purchased and a Monster Dam Will Soon Be Under Way.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL., April 20.—The Victor Reservoir Company has sold its property to the Columbia Colonization Company of Chicago. C. H. Howard of the Farm, Field and Fireside, and his brother, General O. H. Howard, came here recently with a civil engineer and carefully examined Victor reservoir-site and made a favorable report, which resulted in the sale. The deeds are being made out and will be placed on record next week.

It is proposed that the reservoir will contain when full to the 145-foot level 127,711,404,000 standard gallons of water, sufficient to irrigate 220,000 acres of land, supplying one inch of water under a four-inch pressure to five acres of land. This reservoir-site lies near Victor, Cal., on the north side of the mountains, surrounded on all sides by large bodies of Government land susceptible of a high state of productivity with the application of water. The lands are bisected by the land of the Santa Fe Railroad.

The new company proposes to begin the construction of a dam at once. It will be 150 feet in height and 300 feet in length. This will impound a lake of water nine miles long and five miles wide, and will be fed by the Mojave River, having a watershed of over 150 square miles of area. The watershed lies on the north side of the San Bernardino Mountains, and snow falls on it every winter to a great depth, making a total rainfall of from 40 to 100 inches, according to the season. This enterprise is the greatest of its kind ever inaugurated in Southern California, far surpassing in magnitude the Bear Valley dam, which represents a capitalized stock of \$4,000,000.

## SPORTS AT STANFORD.

Berkeley Wins at Tennis, but Is Defeated in the Ball Game.

One Student Seriously Injured by the Collapse of the Grand Stand.

STANFORD UNIVERSITY, CAL., April 20.—Stanford wrested another victory from Berkeley at baseball to-day, but lost the double set at tennis to the blue and gold.

The tennis tournament took place in the morning and was witnessed by an immense throng of students. The day was so hot that Gage, Berkeley's player, was was completely prostrated, and Picher, who played against him was equally used up.

The first set was between Magee of Berkeley and Hazzard of Stanford. The contest was close, and both players put up good ball. The score ended in favor of Magee, 6-4, 10-8, 6-5.

In the doubles, Berkeley proved victorious. It was represented by Hewitt and Crawford, Stanford, by Packard and Kaelzel. Scores, 6-3, 6-4, 1-6, 6-0.

In the baseball game in the afternoon Stanford had their revenge. The Berkeleyites were outclassed, and evidently need more team work. Their best work was done by Blasingame and Harvey in the box. C. Elston caught well and did good work with the stick. Proctor did some fine fielding.

McLaine, in the box, put up a good game for Stanford, and Dyer made some fine plays at second. Lewis hit safely every time he went to the bat. The outfield work was fairly good.

Stanford took the lead at the start and won by a score of 11 to 4.

During the game a portion of the grand stand collapsed, and one of the spectators had his leg broken.

## LOS ANGELES RACES.

Small Attendance on the Closing Day of the Fiesta Meeting.

LOS ANGELES, CAL., April 20.—The counter attractions downtown again proved stronger than had been anticipated this afternoon, and as a matter of consequence not over 2,000 people witnessed the last day's races of the fiesta meeting at Agricultural Park.

First race, five furlongs, all ages, selling, Emma D won, Harry Lewis second, Hyatt third. Time, 1:01 1/4.

Second race, handicap, two-year-olds and upward, four and a half furlongs, Pat Murphy won, Morven second, Tim Murphy third. Time, 54 1/4.

Third race, handicap, all ages, one mile, Little Cripple won, Rain Drop second, Tom Clark third. Time, 1:42 1/4.

Fourth race, Citrus Belt handicap, one mile and an eighth, Blizzard won, Candia second, Centinella third. Time, 1:55.

Fifth race, five and a half furlongs, selling, Raphael won, Readhead second, Lotte Collins third. Time, 1:00 1/4.

## TROUBLE AMONG THE STUDENTS.

Stanford and Berkeley in an Altercation Over Gate Receipts.

BERKELEY, CAL., April 20.—A difference of opinion between two amateur baseball teams has led to a peculiar state of affairs.

It appears that two weeks ago a baseball contest took place between Stanford and Berkeley. In the division of the gate receipts Stanford claimed that Berkeley had cheated them out of thirty-five tickets.

Mr. Allen, the Berkeley baseball manager, told Mr. Vion, the Stanford baseball manager, for were the thirty-five tickets unaccounted for were in the Students' Co-operative store and in the hands of a few of the

ticket-sellers. They had not turned in the tickets and so were thirty-five short.

The Stanford men, it appears, counted the people present and found that there were just thirty-five more people than tickets accounted for, but they forgot to take into consideration newspaper representatives, gatekeepers and small boys who climbed over the fence.

Berkeley went down to Stanford to play in the regular series of games arranged for to-day, and when they came to divide the gate receipts Mr. Vion refused to give Mr. Allen his share, saying that he had "cheated" him two weeks before.

Mr. Allen said that if this matter is not settled immediately he will have a warrant sworn out for the arrest of the Stanford baseball manager, and will also have the team taken out of the amateur league, since as they refuse to give up half of the gate receipts, they become professionals.

## WITH BAT AND BALL.

Records of the Games Played on Eastern Diamonds.

BALTIMORE, MD., April 20.—Philadelphia 4, Baltimore 23. Batteries—Clemens, Grady, McGill and Carsey; Gleason, Robinson and Clarke.

NEW YORK, N. Y., April 20.—Attendance 15,000. Captain Davis of the New York was fined \$150 by Umpire Lynch during the game this afternoon. Score: Brooklyn 6, New York 10. Batteries—Daisley and Stein; Meekin and Farrell.

LOUISVILLE, KY., April 20.—Louisville 9, Pittsburgh 16. Batteries—McDermott, Wadsworth, Kling, Welch and Cale, and Colclough, Killen and Sudgen.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, April 20.—Cincinnati 14, Cleveland 8. Batteries—Philips and Spies, Wallace and Zimmer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—Attendance 9,000. Washingtons 4, Boston 12. Batteries—Mercer and McGuire, Nichols and Ganzell.

ST. LOUIS, MO., April 20.—Attendance 4,000. St. Louis 5, Chicago 11. Batteries—Ehret, Staley, Peitz; Hutchinson, Donahoe.

## BOISE MEN ACCUSED.

Their Names Attached to Bogus Chinese Certificates.

## ARE TO BE PROSECUTED.

Peculiar Report Made by the United States Grand Jury.

## NO INDICTMENTS RETURNED.

But Government Agents Are Advised to Bring the Culprits to Justice.

## BOISE, IDAHO, April 20.—The United States Grand Jury adjourned to-day without returning any indictments in the Chinese certificate frauds case. The report of the jury is somewhat peculiar. They find there has been fraud, but cannot agree as to who are the guilty parties.

A number of Boise merchants, they say, have signed certificates for alleged Chinese merchants, who are in reality laborers within the clear meaning of the law. The recommendation is made that special agents and the District Attorney proceed with the investigation and prosecute the perpetrators of the frauds before the United States Commissioner.

In this case agents of the Treasury Department have about one hundred fraudulent certificates, made for Chinese, alleged to be Boise merchants, all being fraudulent. The names of forty or fifty business men of Boise are attached to them. Some of the signatures are admitted to be genuine, others are claimed to be forgeries.

Persons who signed certificates have made claims not supported by law respecting what constitutes a Chinese merchant. They appear to have been under complete misapprehension on the whole subject.

The Government agents are surprised at the failure to fix the responsibility and will continue the investigation.

## WON BY FARMER BURNS.

Strangler Lewis Bested in the Wrestling Match at Chicago.

Five Hotly Contested Bouts, in Which Both Men Do Some Clever Work.

CHICAGO, ILL., April 20.—The wrestling match for the world's championship between Evan Lewis and Martin (known as "Farmer") Burns, was won by Burns. Lewis won the first fall in 15 minutes, but lost the second in 25; Lewis the third in 22 min. 8 sec.; Burns the fourth in 1 minute, and Burns the fifth and the match in 10 min. 10 sec.

The match was scatch-as-match can, best three out of five falls. Burns, who weighed 161 pounds, was in splendid condition, while Lewis, who tipped the scales at 200, was as fat as a pig. Time was called at 8:45 o'clock.

Burns started on the defensive, and throughout the first bout Lewis did nearly all the work. The greater part of the time Burns was on his hands and knees, with Lewis trying to turn him. Burns cleverly broke a hammer lock, twisted out of a half-Nelson two minutes later and then went down with a hammer lock.

Both men started in easy for the second fall, Lewis particularly so. Lewis was the first to assume the aggressive, but could accomplish nothing and then went to the defensive. Burns seemed then to be able to do no more with him. Lewis finally got a hold on Burns' leg, but the latter pulled away. Lewis then got a half-Nelson, which Burns broke and by a quick turn threw Lewis over his head. He lifted Lewis bodily several times and finally dropped him on his back, where after a few minutes' work he won the fall with a hammer-lock. The crowd went wild with delight.

Burns started on the aggressive in the third, but Lewis broke his hold as quickly as he found them. Lewis rushed Burns several times to the ropes, and once had him nearly down, but Burns grabbed the rope and broke away. Lewis assumed the aggressive and downed Burns with a body hold with a flying fall. The fall was fair and square, but the crowd objected so strenuously to the referee, Charles Duplessis of Chicago, felt called upon to make a speech in his own defense.

On the fourth fall Burns feinted for a leg hold, rushed and threw his man like a flash with a half-Nelson. Time, 1 minute.

In the last bout Lewis got his hands tightly across Burns' mouth and nose, choking him badly. Burns broke away, but was caught again, Lewis squeezing him so hard that the blood was forced out of the "farmer's" nose. Burns, after three minutes tugging, worked loose and then went at Lewis like a cyclone. He had Lewis with one shoulder on the floor with a body hold, and when Lewis broke he lifted him clear of the floor, trying to drop him on his back. He twice had Lewis with his head to the floor and his feet in the air. The second time he dropped quickly and in a twinkling had Lewis half turned with a hammer lock. The champion struggled like a wild man, but it did him no good. Burns turned him slowly inch by inch and finally downed him amid deafening yells from the spectators. Parsons Davies, on behalf of Dan McLeod, the Scotchman, challenged the winner.

The case presents some novel questions which have not heretofore been adjudicated. Under the statute the rails were subject to sale by the Government at the expiration of three years from the date of importation, but the Secretary refrained from selling them at the request of the parties in interest. Meanwhile the McKinley tariff was passed in 1890, reducing the duty on steel rails to \$13 44 per ton, and the Wilson bill, passed in August, 1893, made a further reduction to \$7 84 per ton.

The treasury held, however, that neither of these acts affected the duty on these particular rails, but insisted that they were still subject to the tariff of 1883. In this view the treasury was sustained by the present Attorney-General, and, therefore, presented to the collector to admit the rails to entry under the present law.

The case was then referred to the Board of General Appraisers, who have given their decision as already stated. J. F. Evans of San Francisco has been several months engaged upon the case, first before the department and afterward before the board in New York, and appears to have finally obtained a signal victory for the importers in view of the adverse opinion of the Attorney-General and the position taken by the treasury officials. The amount involved in the case is understood to be over \$50,000.

## MEETING THE ISSUE

Senator Blackburn Out  
as a Champion of  
Silver.

## DEFI TO HIS OPPONENTS.

Favors Opening the Mints to  
the Unlimited Coinage of  
the White Metal.

## ALWAYS FOR BIMETALLISM.

This Government, Says the Ken-  
tuckian, Should Not Wait for  
Any Conference.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 20.—In an interview published in to-day's Courier-Journal Senator Blackburn in unmistakable terms outlined his position on the silver question and boldly throws down the gauntlet to his opponents for similar candor on the same subject. With his usual aggressiveness the Senator almost dares his opponents to meet him on the issue he represents, and it may be assumed that the issue will be promptly accepted.

Senator Blackburn has written with his own hand the statement of the position on which he expects to stand or fall in the Senatorial race. He declares his position as follows:

"If I have heretofore shown no disposition to be interviewed by the daily papers of this city, it has not been because of my purpose to conceal from the people my views on any public question, but because I was anxious to avoid, if possible, a perversion and distortion to which my utterances have generally (of course unintentionally) been subjected.

"I never had, have not now and never intend to have any secrets in politics. I am at a loss to understand how any one, especially in Kentucky, can remain in ignorance as to my sentiments upon the silver question if they feel enough interest in the matter to desire such information. For the last twenty years, in Congress and on the stump, anywhere and everywhere, I have earnestly and persistently insisted upon the restoration of the silver metal to that place in the money system of the country which it held prior to the passage of that disastrous act of demonetization in 1873.

"If there is one man in public life in all the country whose views on the subject were entitled to be known to all men, by reason of his acts and utterances, I had reason to believe I was that man. Upon this subject I have never held an opinion or made an utterance that I have in the slightest degree altered or modified in all these years.

"Yet if there is still any uninformed who desires to know my views, I will reiterate them in the shortest space possible by saying I am in favor of opening the mints of this country to the unlimited coinage of the silver metal on an equality with the coinage of gold. I am opposed to monometallism, and just as much opposed to silver monometallism, without reservation; I am a bimetallist. I want, and mean to continue to insist upon the use of both metals on even terms as the redemption money of this country.

"I would be glad to see this result brought about by the action of an international conference, provided it could be done without delay. I am opposed to this Government waiting for any such conference to act. Our experience with such agencies has not been such as to give us either confidence or hope of the attainment of this purpose. Upon the contrary, our participations in such conferences have, in their very barrenness, become farcical and ridiculous.

"In 1792 this country, with only 4,000,000 of people, was bold enough to prove itself able to discard the monetary system of Great Britain and establish one of its own, which for nearly a hundred years met every demand and stood every strain that the growth and development of the country put upon it. I believe the destruction (entailed upon us by this demonetization policy) of one-half of your redemption money has contributed more than any cause to this shrinkage of all values, the depreciation of all property, the stagnation of trade, the paralysis of industry, the financial troubles in which we now find ourselves. While it may be true that the restoration of silver to its place of unrestricted coinage and unlimited legal tender function may not prove a panacea for the ills that we now suffer, I am convinced it will do more and go further in that direction than any one piece of legislation that has been suggested. I have an abiding faith in the capacity of the party to work out and maintain its permanent integrity with gold, provided the oppressive hand of the law is to its coinage. I believe and always did believe the act of 1873 was an unconstitutional measure. I believe the act of 1873 would have been so held by the Supreme Court of the United States had the partisan spirit dominated the action of that race. This conviction I have stated in debate on the floor of the Senate as broadly as I put it here.

"I agree with Daniel Webster, who in his day and even to this day, was and is still held to be something of an authority as a constitutional lawyer. He declared the constitution of the United States made gold and silver the redemption money of this country, and that neither Congress nor any State had any rightful power to substitute any other, nor to destroy either the one or the other of these metals. If Congress had the power to demonetize silver, it must be conceded that it had the same power to demonetize gold. It had seen fit to exercise this assumed power as to one of these metals. Had it exercised the same power over the other the anomalous and somewhat embarrassing condition would not have obtained any money at all. If they could strike down half they could strike down all.

"I am in favor of the restoration of the silver metal at a ratio of 16 to 1, believing, in the light of an experience that covers a century, such ratio will establish and maintain permanently the parity between the two metals. I believe we should take this action at the earliest day possible, independent of the policies or views of other nations. I have an abiding faith in the ability of my country to establish and maintain its own monetary system as that which I cherish in its ability to defend its own soil from invasion or institutions from assault. If my judgment we are as an independent of foreign dictation or domination in the one case as in the other.

"In August, 1893, when the bill proposing to repeal the purchasing clause of what

was known as the 'Sherman act' was before the Senate I said, in a speech then and there, that I wanted the right of coining for the silver metal and without limitation; that if seigniorage was what my opponents demanded I was willing, not as a matter of fairness, but in a spirit of compromise, that the Government should take 10 per cent or 15 per cent or 20 per cent, or even 25 per cent of the silver bullion presented for coining; or that if the question of ratio was what was troubling, I was willing, not as a matter of justice, but in a spirit of compromise, if 16 to 1 was not acceptable, to take 17, 18, 19 or even a ratio of 20 to 1. But the opponents of this metal were not to be placated by any concessions, either on the line of increased seigniorage or advanced ratio. They had destroyed the metal by a process that has never been, in my opinion, successfully justified, and from the hour of its taking effect until now they have never been willing that it should be reinstated. The effort of those who seek to distort and pervert the issue pending will fail. The American people are not to be hoodwinked or deceived further. They are at last thinking, and the result of their investigation will vindicate the right. No employment of catch phrases will determine the popular verdict. The people are rapidly coming to know that the issue before them is not gold monometallism upon the one side and silver monometallism on the other, but it is rather a contest between the advocates of a single gold standard upon the one hand and those who demand the use of both silver and gold upon the other.

"For one to claim that he is a bimetallist, coupled with the condition that bimetallism is to be brought about only as a result of international conference, is a mere evasion of the situation. That is simply the work of the lawyer who files an affidavit for a continuance. My friends in Kentucky, I am sure you know my position upon this and all other public questions, and are satisfied with it. Now if there are one upon the list of announced candidates for the Senate who will avow himself an opponent of silver coinage and advocate a single gold standard, or in other words who is not in accord with the views held and advocated by your paper and will declare himself, I will ask and urge every friend of mine in Kentucky holding these views, and who in spite of that fact is now supporting me, to withdraw his support from me and give it to the candidate who has been bold enough to make such a declaration, but I apprehend that no one of these worthy gentlemen will make such an avowal unless he couples with it an announcement of his withdrawal from the canvass. If this be true, if no Senatorial candidate will espouse or accept your views, what advantage comes to you by continuing a war upon me because of my convictions, unless you are able to find in that list of aspirants some man who stands on your platform?"

Senator Blackburn's interview has called forth an editorial from the Evening Post calling upon Secretary Carlisle to come out and answer the Senator.

## MORTON TALKS ON MONEY.

But It Seems He Knows More About Wheat Than Silver.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 20.—Secretary Morton in an interview to-day on the silver question said:

"I do not believe that an international conference can establish permanently a commercial ratio between gold and silver any more than it can establish a permanent commercial ratio between rye and wheat. But if an international conference can fix the price in gold and silver it can also fix the price of wheat or of any other commodity and thereby avoid all the possible shrinkages in the values which tend to cause panics."

"My own judgment is that we must sooner or later declare that the United States of America recognizes gold as the best and least fluctuating measure of value and medium of exchange which the commerce of civilization has thus far utilized. It is barely possible that the fallacies of the Populists may temporarily secure a majority of the voters of the United States. Should such a catastrophe overtake the country the people must learn by experience what they should have learned by diligent study and reason."

"The time for straddlers is passed. Those who are for sound currency on a gold basis ought to have the courage to say so, and abide by the results of their declaration. It makes no difference to me whether a declaration of truth either upon the tariff or on the money question temporarily drives them from us or allures them to us."

"I have no hesitation in declaring myself utterly opposed to all the free coinage fallacies. My judgment is that silver cannot be restored to its former monetary place in the commerce of the world, because the supply of silver has outgrown the demand for silver in the exchanges of civilization. The relation of supply to demand is the sole regulator of value. The axiom applies alike to salt, silver, sugar and soap. All legislation of all the law-making bodies on the face of the globe can neither mitigate or annul the operation of the inexorable law. The relation of supply and demand is the sole regulator of value."

"The President's critics, however, ask what 'sound money' is. An ordinary man of business may answer that question. 'Sound money' is that sort of currency which has the most universal and least fluctuating purchasing power in the different countries. That money is the soundest for which throughout the commerce of the civilized world there is the most universal demand, and that universal demand is always based upon the universal and unfluctuating purchasing power of that money."

## FIRED UPON BY A GUNBOAT

Reported Killing of Two British  
Seamen by the  
Spanish.

Great Excitement in Nassau Over  
the Sensational Stories  
Circulated.

KEY WEST, Fla., April 20.—It has been reported here by the master of the British schooner Gertrude, which arrived from Nassau to-day, that a British smack which plies regularly between Dong Key and Nassau was fired upon by a Spanish gunboat and two of her seamen killed, and the schooner taken to Santiago de Cuba by the gunboat. There is great excitement at Nassau over the affair.

## Causes Much Consternation.

BOSTON, Mass., April 20.—The assignment of Baldwin Bros. & Co., Devonshire-street stock-brokers, to John W. Corcoran, has caused considerable consternation. A. W. Hodgen, superintendent of the firm, said the amount of the assets and liabilities could not be ascertained at present, but as soon as possible the statement will be made. The firm has over fifty branches in New England and New York.

## FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Volunteers of Victoria  
Blunder in Their  
Review.

## TOY SOLDIERS THERE.

Maneuvers at Windsor Cause  
a Somewhat Heated  
Controversy.

## LATEST GOSSIP OF LONDON.

Easter Week Marked by the Un-  
usual Number of New Plays at  
the Theaters.

LONDON, Eng., April 20.—The past week has been mainly remarkable for a considerable display of amateur soldiers, and from it has arisen a small tempest which may result in permanent good to the auxiliary forces.

The British volunteers, whose great yearly period of training is at Easter, are divided into two parties—those who are desirous of doing serious soldiering and those who prefer making their annual holiday a sort of picnic.

This year the bulk of the volunteer regiments of the London district were taken to Windsor, where, with the guard battalions from Aldershot camp, some parades were carried out and on Easter Monday there was a big review in the presence of the Duke of Connaught, youngest son of the Queen, the general in command of Aldershot, Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Lord Methuen, commander of the Thames District, and other war officials and all the royal servants from Windsor Castle.

The Times, in a leading article on the subject, takes the Duke of Connaught and the other military officials sharply to task for ordering such a burlesque of real soldiering," saying: "Four days were mispent in rehearsing for a royal review."

The comment of the Times has led to much correspondence on the subject, the writers in a number of instances thanking the Times for its outspoken criticisms of the military officials responsible for the review at Windsor, and saying that the critics are in the real interest of the volunteers.

The Queen has decided to discontinue hereafter the early drawing-rooms. She will hold four drawing-rooms after Easter.

The Queen's ostrich, which was presented to her Majesty by a South African Queen, and which was recently given to the zoological gardens, died Tuesday last, much to the Queen's regret.

The Worth establishment of Paris has just created for an American lady a unique sleeve, which represents a stained glass window. The different lights are marked out by raised piping of a contrasting color to the sleeves.

The panels are exquisitely painted in rich, subdued colors. The owner of this remarkable production paid a large sum to have the model destroyed.

Mr. Thomas Stevens of New York was married to Mrs. Frances Mary Barnes, widow of Prendergast Barnes of Exeter, just before Easter. The lady is the mother of Mrs. Arthur Bonchier, and the Misses Irene and Angela Vanburgh.

The Sun says that the life of the Prince of Wales is insured for £5,000,000.

Mrs. John W. Mackay has arrived in Paris, accompanied by her daughter, the Princess Colonna.

Signora Elanora Duse, the Italian actress, signed a contract in Paris on Monday last with Harry Miner of New York for a tour of the United States, which will begin in November next. Signora Duse will be supported by her own company.

## Will Not Accept It.

CHICAGO, Ill., April 20.—The Iroquois Club refuses to accept President McConnell's resignation, tendered because he is advocating the free coinage of silver.

## Yellow Fever Prevails.

BUENOS AIRES, ARGENTINE, April 20.—Yellow fever of the severest form is reported at Santos.

## A Startling Admission.

In New York City, for five consecutive years, the proportion of Deaths from Consumption has been three in every Twenty Persons.

Epidemics of Cholera, Yellow Fever and other diseases of similar character, so terrible in their results, occasion wide spread alarm and receive the most careful consideration for their prevention and cure, while consumption receives scarcely a thought, yet the number of their victims sinks into insignificance when compared with those of the other diseases.

Comparatively few people know what to do for their loved ones when they see them gradually lose strength, lose color, manifest feeble vitality and emaciation, or develop a cough, with difficult breathing, or hemorrhage. Cod liver oil was for a long time given in all such cases, but the poor success attending its use coupled with its nauseating taste has led many practitioners, as well as the public at large, to place their main reliance on Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It deserves careful attention and will prove effective in every case, but in a large percentage of cases, and we believe that fully 68 per cent, of all cases of consumption can, if taken in the early stages of the disease, be cured with the "Discovery." Dr. Pierce does not ask people to believe until they have investigated for themselves. A pamphlet has been published having the names, addresses and photographs of a large number of those cured of consumption, bronchitis, lingering coughs, asthma, chronic rheumatism and hundred diseases, which will be mailed free to those sending for it with their name and address upon a postal card, or you can have a medical treatise, in book form of 160 pages, mailed to you, on receipt of address and six cents in stamps. You can then write those cured and learn their experiences. Address for Book: WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

## Ely's Cream Balm

Cleanses the Nasal  
Passages, Alleviates  
Inflammation, Restores  
the Senses of  
Taste and Smell.  
Heals the Sores  
of the Mouth.  
Apply Balm into the Sores.  
ELY BROS., 56 Warren St., N. Y.

NEW TO-DAY—CLOTHING.

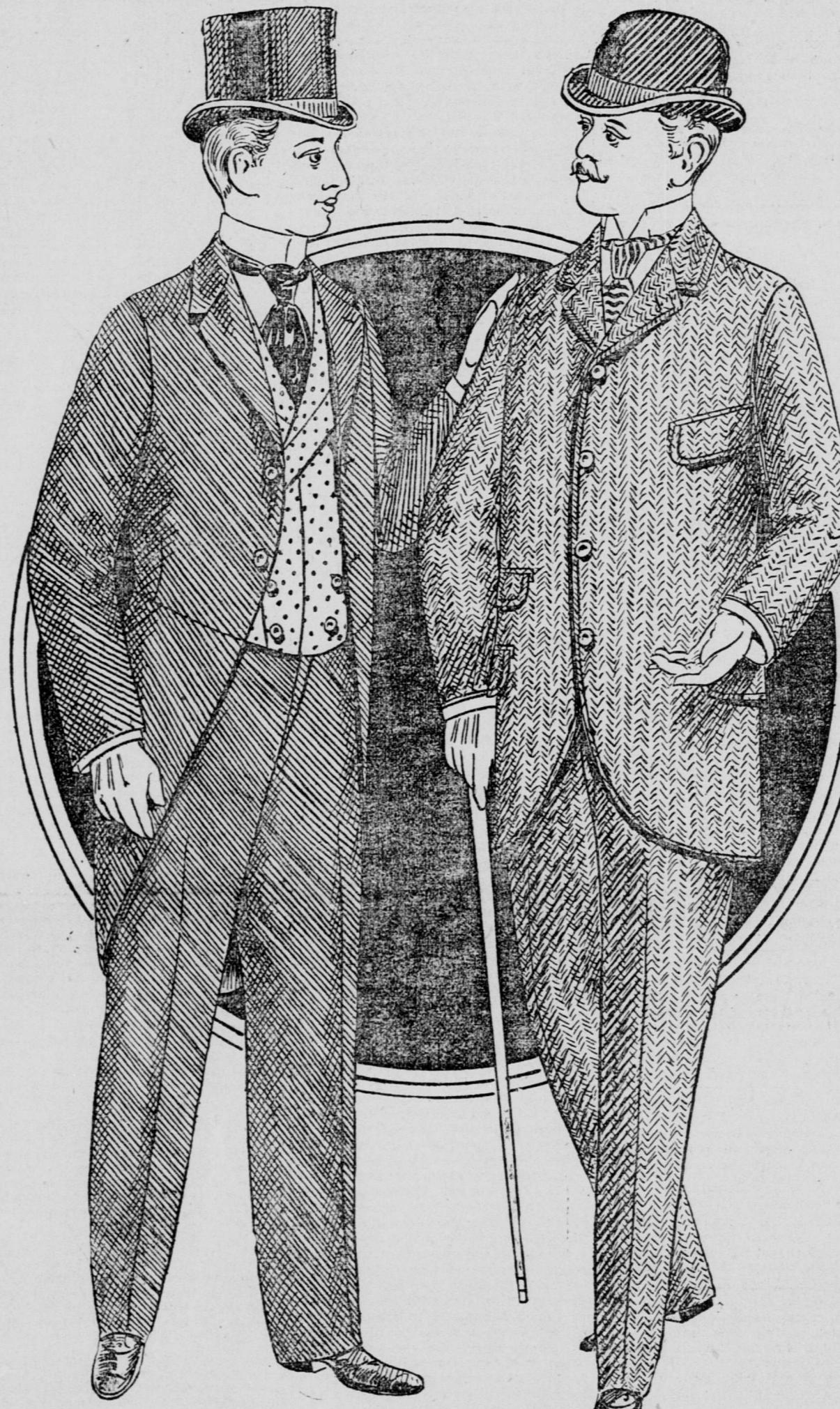
## ART EXHIBIT ==

THAT'S WHAT WE CLAIM FOR OUR NEW SPRING CLOTHES THIS SEASON---ART GARMENTS. Some folks may not care a fig for style, but just let one of our men folks see a handsomely dressed woman pass by and you'll see that he turns and gazes admiringly after her, many times at her costume, but most times at her face. So there is something in style after all. That party has the right instincts, but perhaps he has never had the right tailor to waken those instincts.

Let us be the good fairy this season, Our Spring clothes merit your trade. The styles are entirely new, the prices moderate---lower than your tailors'.

== \$15.00 ==

FOR A WORLD OF WEALTH AND LOVELINESS IN MEN'S CLOTHES.



## Those Two Pictures

That you see on the side are merely fac-similes of two very stylish garments that we're showing this season. They're decidedly popular. We sold no end of 'em Saturday to our very best dressers in town---but you see we're of the restless sort and we want as much of the trade as we can possibly get. We belong to the new spirit that is manifest in California now---we want all the trade we can get and so we have imbued new spirit into the making of our good clothes. While they were always good, still a good thing can be improved upon, and we believe, when we have got a good thing, to

## PUSH IT ALONG.

Now these two garments are real good things. Of course the pen and ink sketches on the side do not give you an idea as to color, but if you see those lovely shades of brown in the new shade, and blues and blacks and pretty gray mixtures, also those very English-like Tweeds that you admire so much on our English cousins, you'll believe that we have some good things.

## To Push 'Em Along

We have put a price that can't help pushing 'em along,

**\$15.00.**

## BE PARTICULAR ==

It doesn't cost a penny more to dress fashionably than the old anything-will-do sort of style. It does not cost you a bit more at the big store to wear fashionable clothes than it does to wear some old humdrum pattern that our parents wore before us. You want to be up to date. That's the kind of house we are, and we want our people to dress fashionably, and they ought to when they can do so at no extra cost.

It costs no more to be fashionably dressed than it does to be unfashionably clad. There's a different feeling when you're dressed fashionably than when you're not dressed in keeping with the rest of the world.

Now these good suits that we have on sale at \$15.00 will furnish you with the very quintessence of style. Everything about these garments will commend themselves to those that are critics in the line of tailoring.

Those that are not judges, could they place themselves in safer hands than in the hands of the big store?

\$15.00 this week for a world of excellence in up-to-date clothes for men.

RAPHAEL'S

INCORPORATED.

Two Entire Buildings---8 Floors---130 Employes at Your Service,

9, 11, 13 and 15 Kearny Street.

GREATER FRISCO'S GREAT STORE.



## HALE RECHOOSEN WARDEN

The Friendly Effort in Behalf of Senator Seymour Failed.

## FITZGERALD SUCCEEDS IVORY.

Co-operation of the Board Asked by the Good Roads Bureau.

ing a life sentence for murder from Santa Cruz, was also left with Warden Hale. Bullock tried to escape by cutting through his cell on March 15.

George Harris, doing two years for attempting to pass a bogus check, and who had served most of his prison life in solitary confinement, was sentenced to lose thirty days' credits for using insulting language to an officer.

Bills for March were passed to the amount of \$11,560.42.

## HOSTS OF THE BREVOORT.

The Experience of Earl and Countess Dunraven.

Apropos of the report that the Brevoort House was to be closed, which was denied, however, there is a story that Lady Dunraven has been known to tell about the famous old inn, albeit somewhat reluctantly. The Countess is described by those who know her well as a woman much more inclined to common sense than to ghost-haunted Cork lanes, even with Dr. Johnson's authority. She used to tell the facts in the tale simply for what they were worth, says the New York Tribune.

It was more than one decade ago, years before the Valkyrie was thought of, when Lord Dunraven was first interested in the mining regions of Northern Michigan. He and Lady Dunraven were staying in New York for a few days before starting West, and had taken rooms with a view of the avenue and a nice glimpse of Washington square. They might have been with the Valkyrie, they went early to bed, but, as it happened, not so early to sleep. Both the Earl and the Countess were blessed with hearty English constitutions. They were not at all accustomed to lying awake till the small hours. They wondered what they could have done, what they could have eaten or drunk, to afflict them with such gratuitous vigilance. Just as a venture finally they bundled themselves out into the adjoining parlor, made themselves extempore couches there, and slept soundly till morning.

Next morning they awoke earlier than the same day, and in the end the same migration to the adjoining room for relief. They began to think they would have to leave town earlier than they had planned, for they would not for the world have made any pretext to shift chambers.

The explanation of the mystery, if it was an explanation, came out by chance. They had a call before long from an oldtime New Yorker, whom they had met in England, an authority on all matters pertaining to the town's minor history, "I wonder," he remarked casually, "that they should have driven you out of town. You know it was in that room there, not so long ago, that a Mr. hanged himself." It was in that room Lord and Lady Dunraven had tried in vain to sleep, and they exchanged significant glances. Of course it was only a coincidence, they said; but the next day they took their departure for the West.

Twenty minutes was allowed each speaker, and an additional 10 minutes for the affirmative to close.

Judge Myrick, Warren Olney Jr. and Charles Page were chosen as judges. They paid strict attention to the debate, and gave their decision according to the points made by the speakers.

The arrangements for the debate were completed by executive committees from each of the universities. Stanford was represented by A. M. Cathcart, P. R. Frost and S. M. Collins. Berkeley by J. L. Dinsdale, A. O. Lovejoy and Stanley T. Every seat was taken when Dr. Louis T.

## DISCUSSED BY STUDENTS

Arguments on "Initiative and Referendum" in California.

## STANFORD VERSUS BERKELEY.

The Judges Decide Favorably to the Young Berkeley Logicians.

Berkeley won the second intercollegiate debate at Metropolitan Hall last evening after a debate of over two hours. Stanford was represented by Benjamin F. Bledsoe, Burton M. Palmer and E. de Los Magee for the affirmative. Berkeley took the negative with James W. Clarke, Martin C. Flaherty and George F. Noble as speakers.

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Under such a system all the precedents would be reversed.

Delos Magee followed for the affirmative. We appear for the referendum, believing it is for the benefit of the people. No sane man advocates pure democracy

prominent authority, who asserts that the system is a glorious success.

Mr. Palmer concluded by stating that party machines and the lobbyists must be done away with, and are a curse to the State and nation and stand constantly between the people and their rights.

Martin C. Flaherty took up the negative and called the attention of the judges to the fact that evidence was needed and not simple argument. The mere expression of ideas and asking of the question "Does your reason not tell you?" carries no weight. The affirmative must support both of the assertions before us. We are not here to remedy this question.

The question has been asked by the other side why we stay away from the polls and say it is because of mass politics. Would it not be so if we had the referendum? If they do not take the time to attend the matter now, would they then? If we had the referendum it could be called on by the defeated party. In all probability the referendum would be used to harass the party in power and retard legislation.

It does not follow that even though the initiative and referendum is a success in Switzerland the same would be the case here. It is almost a necessity there, but in California it is not. Switzerland has no power. Here we have. An important point is the few laws passed there, but while here we have 1126 bills in one session. How many of these it would have been necessary to refer to the people? But even if there were only a few they could not vote intelligently upon any of them, but would vote as party men.

In order to be successful in legislative matters there must be separation from the business of the community. All classes of citizens do not consider their interests are all alike. A sample of popular feeling is shown in the sand lot affairs. Legislation by popular feeling would be mere bungling.

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intellectual effort of the young men and that they feel as much convinced as he that they had proven themselves equal to the occasion. Without any feeling in the matter, the judges had decided in favor of the negative side.

Hats and canes went into the air, and the building fairly shook as the audience passed out of the hall.

The Men From Berkeley.

The three champions of the State University are native sons.

George McNobie, '95, was born in Calaveras County in 1868 and was graduated from the Stockton Hill School in 1889 at the head of his class. He taught school for five years and during that time his forte was through his school and college career.

James W. Clarke, '97, is a native of this city, 1869 being the year of his birth. He was educated in the local grammar schools previous to going to University.

M. C. Flaherty is the youngest one of the trio. He was born in this city in 1872 and graduated from the Cogswell College in 1891 in a class of thirty-five. He belongs to the class of '96.

The Palo Alto Men.

Benjamin F. Bledsoe was born in 1874 in San Bernardino, Cal. In 1891 he was graduated from the San Bernardino High School and entered Stanford with the class of '96. He is a member of Alpha Upsilon Fraternity and of the Euphrates Literary Society, of which he was president for a time. He has also been president of the Intercollegiate Debating League.

Ernest de Los Magee is 24 years old, graduating from the San Diego High School in 1891, he entered Stanford with the '95 class.

Magee has been president of the Euphrates Literary Society, and held a like position on the Stanford Quad, volume I. For a Palo Alto.

Burton Murray Palmer was born in Oxford, N. H., 1869. His preparation for college was made at Mt. Hermon Academy, Mass., where he took several oratorical prizes. He has been elected to several publications. In 1893 he entered Stanford. He is secretary of the Palo Alto Y. M. C. A.

## FIVE INQUESTS FINISHED.

Coroner Hawkins and His Deputies Were Very Busy Yesterday.

The Verdict in the Lefevre Murder Case Was Justifiable Homicide.

Coroner Hawkins had a busy day yesterday. The Morgue was crowded all morning, and the general impression was that the death of Blanche Lamont was being inquired into. Five cases were investigated and the verdicts in two of them were a little out of the ordinary. In one of them a husband met a man whom he had warned to keep away coming from his wife's room and shot him dead. The verdict returned was justifiable homicide.

In the other a teamster, after reading the account of the murders in the Emmanuel Baptist Church, hanged himself, and the jury found that his mind was in an abnormal condition from reading the newspaper accounts of the crime.

The first case investigated was that of Mrs. M. Robart, who took an overdose of morphine with suicidal intent. The evidence showed that she and her husband had quarreled and that he had accused her of infidelity. The following letter from the woman was read:

"With my dying breath I swear I have not deceived you as my wife. We were married by Justice Gray in this city. He was more to us than God. I never loved anyone, and I will not. So good-bye to all, and may God protect my children. I cannot write any more, so good-bye. The room is dark except when the window is open, and my husband's abuse. He has treated me like a dog through his jealousy. God bless my two little children, Freddie and Nellie. May God protect them. I am sick and heart-broken."

The jury returned a verdict to the effect that opium, taken with a suicidal intent, was the cause of the woman's death.

As G. W. Woods, a teamster, who lived at 4th and Ash, avenue, took an overdose of laudanum on the 11th inst., he had been out of work for some time and had given way to despondency. He was removed to the Receiving Hospital, and partially recovered from the effects of the drug, but congestion of the lungs set in and he died. The verdict was that he died from an overdose of opium taken with suicidal intent. The saddest part of the case is that his unfortunate wife gave birth to a child on the morning he died.

In the case of a woman who lived at the Potrero, the verdict was "accidental drowning." On his way home he stopped to examine an open culvert, and, losing his balance, fell in. The water in the sewer was high, and before help came he was drowned.

Rene Lefevre was shot and killed by Eugene Colman on the night of the 13th inst. The latter is proprietor of the White House, 620 Jackson street, and Lefevre was a shoemaker and ex-convict. Colman warned the shoemaker to keep away from the house, as he had caught him on one occasion with his wife. Lefevre in reply threatened to "do Colman up" in a week. On the night in question Lefevre attempted to reach Mrs. Colman's room and the outraged husband shot him dead. He explained afterward that he thought Lefevre was prepared to carry out his threat. The verdict of the jury was "justifiable homicide."

Joseph E. McClintch, a teamster in the employ of Wells, Fargo & Co., went home seeming in good spirits last Monday night. During the evening he read the newspaper accounts of the murder of Major William B. Sutro, Mayor of San Francisco. During the night he went into the cellar of his house at 635 Locust avenue and there hanged himself. He took the newspapers to the cellar with him. The verdict of the jury concluded, "And we further find that the deceased had no cause to commit suicide and that his mind was in abnormal condition from reading the accounts of the crimes committed in the Emmanuel Baptist Church."

Never in the history of the city has there been such an epidemic of murders and suicides, and in consequence Coroner Hawkins and his deputies are kept busy from morning to night.

The "Carelesslest Creatures."

He came home the other night tired from a long day's work and his wife waited till he had got his overcoat off and had sat down.

"Did you get that piece of silk I asked you to bring up to-night?" she asked, seeing he had not laid it before her.

"Yes, dear; I left it out there in the hall."

"Did you get the pins?"

"Yes, dear."

"And the ribbon?"

"Yes."

"And Bobbie's shoes?"

"Yes."

"And the whisk broom?"

"Yes."

"And a wick for the kitchen lamp?"

"Yes."

"And some matches?"

"Yes; they are with the other bundles."

"And did you see the man about the coal?"

"Yes; it will be up on Monday."

"And the man to see the grate in the dining-room?"

"Yes; he's coming as soon as he can."

"Did you see Mrs. Smith about the sewing machine?"

"She said she'd come."

"And—oh—oh, yes, did you get a new shovel for the kitchen stove?"

"'N—n—no,'" he hesitated. "I forgot it."

"What!" she cried. "What did you do that for? You know we needed that shovel, and I told you about it the very first thing when you went downtown this morning. I do think men are the most forgetful and carelesslest creatures that ever lived."

And she flopped out to see about supper. —Philadelphia Press.

That Iowa bank robbery was almost exciting enough to be bound up in yellow covers.

The Only Keenly.

Those who suffer from foul breath are open to the charge of carelessness. It is an offence that can be speedily abated, as a single bottle of the fragrant SOZODONT will unmistakably accomplish the work. It will preserve and keep the teeth white and the breath pure and sweet.

## AFTER THE SOLID EIGHT.

Supervisor Dimond Thinks Their Actions Have Been Checked.

## ENCOURAGEMENT BY CONLAN.

The Minority Control the Finance Committee, Which is a Leverage.

The "solid eight" of the Board of Supervisors are not going to have everything their own way.

The "solid four"—Joseph L. Dimond, Charles L. Taylor, Adolph B. Spreckels and John K. C. Hobbs—are against them and propose to check every move of the greater body which would be likely to be detrimental to the city's interest if allowed to pass unchallenged.

The stand of Judge Conlan in refusing to recognize the action of the board in the removal of Watson and the appointment of Morgenstern as clerk of his court has given the minority of the board courage. The Judge's action has been discussed by the legal advisers of the individual Supervisors comprising the solid four, and with out exception has been upheld as being based upon good law. In addition to the support of Judge Conlan in this particular case, the four hold a winning card which they propose to play at the proper time.

The solid eight control all of the committees except those on water, judiciary and police. The members of the judiciary and police come under the supervision of the Police Committee, which draws the warrants. Before the order can be paid, however, it has to go to the Finance Committee, and the four hold a winning card which they propose to play at the proper time.

In other and plainer words, the correctness of the theory is borne out by the fact of a practical universal cure. To-day over one million people have used the Microbe-Killer, and can testify to its properties, and Mr. Radam has laboratories established over the world, where the discovery is manufactured and supplied for the benefit of all mankind.

Mr. Walter Hirschfeld, late private secretary to and manager of Mr. Radam's vast and extensive business, has recently acquired the rights for the distribution and sale of the remedy on the Pacific Coast and is now located at 1330 Market street, San Francisco, where can be seen micro-photos of all known microbes. There also are on exhibition living microbes of many diseases, and any person who is sick can inspect his own blood under a powerful microscope and with his own eyes see the germs and microbes which cause his sickness and pain.

Branches are established in Portland, Or., 360 Morrison street; in Seattle, Wash., 825 Third street; and at 138 South Spring street, Los Angeles; besides special agents in nearly every city of importance on the Pacific Coast.

The discovery is the outcome of a series of scientific investigations and its microbe-killing property may be incontrovertibly demonstrated by experiments. (See Dr. A. B. Griffith's report.)

Infection is generally conveyed through the medium of impure air, bad water, improper food or by contact with persons already diseased. The remedy must be a thorough blood-purifier.

A blood purifier which will succeed where all others have failed must be one that will, without harm to the patient, destroy the living germs or septic matter in the blood, commonly called "Microbes." Other vendors of remedial agents may claim to do this, but we will prove that they do not. A perfect antiseptic or blood purifier must be able to destroy corruption, suppuration, infection, etc., by external as well as internal use, and as all blood or skin diseases arise from impurity of the blood itself, an antiseptic must be found that may be used internally and externally and also externally. Can this be applied to any of these called blood purifiers? Try them; apply them to wounds, punctures, bruises, burns or old running sores. The outer fleshy will then be seen of trying to purify the blood by remedies (whether they be liquids, powders or other nostrums) which are incapable of destroying the septic matter if applied externally.

William Radam's Microbe Killer is a thorough blood purifier, because it is a true antiseptic. We have incontrovertible proofs in the testimonies from thousands of patients, many from prominent individuals, including both sexes. The same remedy, used externally, will destroy all the corruption to be found in skin diseases, as powerful in its action as any antiseptic prescribed by the medical profession for external use only, and yet you may freely drink this remedy with perfect safety (the smallest infant may take it) and thus cure yourself by striking at the root of disease by destroying the impure, fermented living matter in the blood. Eight years' experience has proved this to be the case.

"As far as patronage is concerned, I have not even had as much as a janitor. The solid eight control everything, or at least think they do. Judge Conlan's action has put a temporary check on their changes, but just what effect it will have I do not know, but I am inclined to think it will do some good.

"They are not showing their

# A BLOODY SHOE IS FOUND IN THE CHURCH.

It Was in the Study and Belongs to the Pastor.

## HOW IT IS EXPLAINED.

The Pastor Offered to See Durrant, but Was Not Welcomed.

## HE IS STILL WILLING TO GO.

Important Information Received by the Prisoner's Mother—Dickinson's View.

One week has passed since Emmanuel Church received a baptism of blood, and the names of the unfortunate maidens who were murdered within its walls were heralded to the civilized world. Interest in the case is almost as strong as ever. Curiosity seekers throng the sunny thoroughfare in front of the crime-haunted edifice, and women vainly appeal for admittance to the policeman who guards the door. Not one of these women would pass an hour alone after dark in that church for Huntington's fortune. The policeman, who is supposed to be made of sterner stuff, passes the hours of his vigil in a room remote from the gory chamber in which Minnie Williams was strangled and butchered.

The police, are, metaphorically speaking, turning the building upside down, hoping that somewhere in its dusty recesses they will find proof in the shape of a blood-stained garment that will strengthen the chain they are binding around Durrant or forge fetters for another. They have found an abandoned well under the church, and are feeding fat their imaginations on what may be concealed within it.

Dr. Gibson has engaged a private secretary who, it is said, is a pliant scribe. The secretary gave the press a statement from his employer last night that is interesting reading. Mrs. Durrant has received information to the effect that a man and woman were seen entering Emmanuel Church while her son was at Dr. Vogel's. It is said that at the proper time these persons will make themselves known to the authorities. Dr. Samuels has found hairs from the body of a bay horse among those that were found on Blanche Lamont's wrist. Young Wolfe rides a bay horse and Durrant rode a bay horse on the day of Minnie Williams' death.

Last night the police admitted that they had found a bloody shoe belonging to Pastor Gibson in the church study.

## A BLOODY SHOE.

Crimson Stains on One of Gibson's Articles of Footwear.

A blood-stained shoe belonging to Rev. Dr. Gibson is in the possession of the police. The shoe was found when the search was begun a week ago, but the police authorities have ever since kept the matter quiet in an endeavor to learn the true significance of their discovery.

The shoe is one which Gibson kept in his study to wear when at work there to ease his feet. The police ransacked the pastor's study and found this shoe, which had blood stains on the sole. They took the shoe away for examination.

Dr. Gibson keeps in his study all the time two old pairs of shoes and a pair of slippers. The slippers and three of the shoes are still there. The fourth shoe is the newly discovered link in the chain of evidence.

Notwithstanding that the shoe belongs to the pastor of the church the police do not believe it connects him in any way with the crime.

The murderer may have put it on so that he should accidentally step in a pool of blood the stain would not be on his own shoe. On the other hand, the pastor may have had it on when he called. Mrs. Neal to view the body of Minnie Williams. Again, the murderer, in order to throw suspicion from himself, may have dipped the shoe in blood and then put it back in the pastor's study.

Robert Lynch, the private secretary of Rev. Dr. Gibson, said: "We can give little information on the subject. The four shoes in the pastor's study prior to the murder of Miss Williams. When we went there Thursday we found only three shoes there. We really know nothing more and have no theories in regard to its disappearance."

## GIBSON'S DEFENSE.

Why Durrant Was Not Visited and the Secretary Appointed.

Rev. J. George Gibson made a vicarious statement to the press last night.

The situation of the bright young pastor of Emmanuel Baptist Church has not been one of great felicity for several days. He has been widely suspected of butchering Blanche Lamont and Minnie Williams simply and only because he was the preacher, for there has not been yet brought to light a single circumstance that could be twisted into a bit of evidence connecting him remotely with the crimes.

This tendency to suspect the minister is reflected on by his friends as a peculiar exhibition of the perversity of human nature.

His manner and actions since 10 o'clock Saturday morning have afforded this theory its only nourishment, but when these are analyzed they fail to show to many people anything worse than a lack of tact, discretion and good worldly sense.

He has been the victim of many deep annoyances, misrepresentations and ruthless and cruel jibes. His experience with the press, and the world generally during the week been so unfortunate and unhappy that he has sought the safety and consolation of seclusion. Interviewed he will not be under any consideration.

Private Secretary Lynch is a buffer interposed at all times between the pastor and the press. Mr. Lynch meets all callers, attends Mr. Gibson constantly and transacts every item of the pastor's business.

He is a very nice and bright young fellow, this private secretary, and he quite ably fills the trying position. He is the pastor's confidant and a safe person, as well as a cleric. He has a young black mustache, a bright and pleasant face, black hair that twists itself up a little, a courteous manner, and he displays considerable executive ability in carrying out Mr. Gibson's orders to not let him be interviewed. He intimates that Mr. Gibson has a great deal of confidence in him and that his job is a very arduous and trying one.

He is an interesting occupation, which is carried on in the nicely furnished flat at Twentieth

and Valencia streets, where Mr. Gibson lodges.

Mr. Lynch yesterday received and conveyed to the pastor an offer of the columns of the *Call* in which to make any statement he pleased in answer to the unjust things being said about him, and in the evening a statement was given in response to the urgent request. But the statement was the private secretary's, made, of course, with Mr. Gibson's knowledge and approval.

The statement touches on two points only. These are the employment of a private secretary to do the interviewing, etc., which has caused some perverse and light-headed comments, and the failure of Mr. Gibson to visit his parishioner, Durrant, in prison. A more complete statement of the pastor's position, from his own standpoint, will likely be made in two or three days. The statement it follows:

April 20, 1895.

Many people are saying and writing hard things about Dr. Gibson because he has declined to be interviewed by reporters, and to express opinions and give theories about the case. The pastor's position is that the reasons are very simple, and if every critic would place himself in his position he would see at once that the doctor has adopted the wisest course for an unaccused in the case.

The pastor is a clear statement from him. He is an excitable man, as we have

seen, but, since the day of the murdered body being found, he has been pursued by the knots of people that for several days have generally been standing on the sidewalk looking at the ordinary and respectable \$30,000 building and gazing up at the latticed belfry as though they were fascinated by the wonder.

That was the way Emmanuel Church looked yesterday as the wind swept Bartlett street. The place was forsaken even by the knots of people that for several days have generally been standing on the sidewalk looking at the ordinary and respectable \$30,000 building and gazing up at the latticed belfry as though they were fascinated by the wonder.

But the place was tenanted though it was "private." Reporters and the occasional curious strollers who ached to see the blood pools were barred. The church authorities had been given jurisdiction over their property, though they were not allowed to cleanse it, and they did not have the power to do so. What the pastor may have just a little mercy on a man in such circumstances? Each day so many called that to see and talk with all was impossible. Each day was a trial.

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APRIL 21, 1895

## CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

There were 112 deaths in the city last week. The steamer Australia arrived from Honolulu yesterday.

W. W. de Winton was convicted of arson yesterday in Judge Wallace's court.

The regular Friday criminal list was disposed of in the Superior Court yesterday.

The Church-street Club may ask for a writ of mandate on the railroad franchise.

The Monterey was sighted by the City of Sydenay of Cape St. Lucas speeding to Corinto.

The Alumni Association of Toland Medical College elected officers for the ensuing year.

Dr. Traverse, skin diseases; superfluous hair removed by electricity. 1170 Market street.

Alfred Larsen, a native of Denmark, was admitted to citizenship by Judge Bahrs yesterday.

Michael Welsh has sued the Girls' Directory for \$800, which he said he paid for a home for life.

The ship Glory of the Seas finally succeeded in getting to sea yesterday with a non-union crew.

Warden Hale was re-elected to his office of Warden of San Quentin prison for four more years.

Berkeley won the second intercollegiate debate from Stanford at Metropolitan Hall last night.

The secretary of the Congregational Monday Club has written to refute Dr. Brown's charges against Professor Herron.

According to the report of the Tax Collector for March the total value of licenses collected for the month was \$737.50.

The Merchants' Association is seriously hampered in the work of cleaning the streets by a reduction of its appropriation.

The secret of the Weather Bureau for today is San Francisco is a weather, with light winds that freshen in the afternoon.

The Sutter-street Railway Company and the National Brewing Company were sued yesterday for \$52,500 for personal injuries.

The Chinese tongs have deserted the hatchet and resorted to the courts. The Chinese Freemasons are at war among themselves.

Rules and rates were suspended yesterday by the Board of Fire Underwriters of the Pacific, which has virtually no rule of existence.

Sometimes small changes were made yesterday in the time table of the North Pacific Coast Railroad. The table is published elsewhere.

H. B. Graham and R. Cole, two prominent young men, were each fined \$10 by Judge Lov yesterday for battery upon Policeman Holmes.

Judge Bahrs yesterday awarded the custody of James Henry Collins to his aunt, Mrs. Condon, and she has agreed to keep his son.

The report of the superintendent of the Almshouse for the month ending yesterday shows that there are 845 inmates now in the institution.

Supervisor Dimond says the Finance Committee will refuse to pass Morgenstern's warrant if drawn by the "solid eight" Police Committee.

The swimming annex has been formed in the Olympic Club, which will take up the aquatic feature of the club and make it an important feature.

If the insurance company's non-intercourse rule is rescinded non-board managers will again unite in supporting the Fire Patrol in this.

P. G. Sompe has sued Denis Bellegarde, and the latter has been enjoined from collecting siphon bottles marked "Steam Soda Works" or "S. S. W."

Specifications for three locomotives and for standard flat and box cars for the valley road were finished yesterday and will be acted on this week.

Faroli and Charles Burns, two boys, were booked at the City Prison for stealing \$300 from a room in the Hotel Roma, 818 San Jose street.

A farewell concert will be given Chevalier de Konsti at the residence of Mrs. F. Pixley, Union and Filmore streets, to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Annie Dahl has been granted a divorce from Elmer Dahl under Hunt on the grounds of cruelty. The custody of the children was awarded to the plaintiff.

The alumni and the active chapter of the Beta Theta Pi Fraternity of the University of California held a banquet last night in the main room of the Palace.

The Manufacturers' and Producers' Association has written to the Board of Supervisors urging that municipal supplies and material be purchased from home concerns.

The Firemen's Association last night and appointed E. L. Rafstrom, a sailor, and his crewmen of house 2, vice McLaren and Maguire, and fined James Kelly five days' pay.

Judge Lov yesterday fined Lagos Steiner, charged with adultery, \$100 without an alternative, and advised him to get the woman divorced from her husband and marry her.

Through the efforts of Chief Crowley, three men, including James Kelly, a farmer in San Joaquin County, out of San Francisco, were arrested yesterday in Portland, Ore.

The case of J. D. L. McGaughy, charged with the murder of Dr. J. E. Plou, was called in Judge Conlan's court yesterday and continued till Tuesday, when the defense will be heard.

H. H. Davis, the attorney accused of embezzlement in the settlement of Southern Pacific claims for his clients, was arraigned in Judge Bahrs' court yesterday and pleaded not guilty.

J. Harlow or the San Francisco handball court yesterday deposited with the Call \$20 as a guarantee of good faith in his challenge to play any amateur or professional, Jones excepted, for \$50 a side.

Mechanics' Men amounting to \$12,393 have been paid to the San Francisco Development Company, which was organized for the purpose of building an apartment house at the corner of California and Jones streets.

In the Supreme Court yesterday an appeal was filed in the case of the Pacific Land Association in the city and county of San Francisco. It is reasonably probable in the fact that it is signed by forty-five attorneys.

First Mate Tilton of the steamer of Sydney, who engaged himself to Miss Holbrook, had a wife and child living in the East, returned to the Sydney yesterday. He refused to talk on the subject of his duplicity.

Senior E. Mejia, brother-in-law of the President of the Philippines, arrived on the Sydney yesterday. He denies the story of alleged cruelty to Tilton's wife, which was furnished to the press by the general general.

For the last time the members of the college team from the University of California, which is going East to do battle against Eastern athletics, appeared in public yesterday. The event was a most successful final day held at the Olympic grounds.

The local handball men are now agitating for the introduction of a new law, allowing them to bottle their wares in bond and to ship it out of the country in that condition. The whisky men are anxious and will probably be allowed to join them in the movement.

The opening presentation of "Julius Caesar," for the benefit of the Church of the Holy Cross, will take place at the Baldwin Theater next Thursday evening. Some of the best amateur talent in the city will take part in the performance, and judging from the number of tickets sold so far it promises to be a success.

In accordance with the bill passed by the Legislature, relating to the formation of teachers' pension associations, the Mayoral School Superintendent and County Treasurer met yesterday morning and perfected their organization. There was no business before the board, which adjourned to the call of the chairman.

Paroli and Charles Burns, 16 and 17 years of age respectively, were booked at the City Prison last night on the charge of grand larceny. They entered the room of E. Paroli and M. Mantoni in the Hotel Roma, 818 San Jose street, the night of April 19, and stole \$300 and a quantity of foreign coins. James Parodi is a son of the proprietor of the hotel.

Judge Bahrs yesterday overruled the demurral to the indictments in the cases of Joseph Eagan, James J. Bagley, Joseph Flanagan, M. Coleman, Andrew Rimlinger and David L. Ross, all of being concerned in the frauds of the last election. The demurral was sustained by Judge Wallace a few weeks ago in other the election fraud cases. The ruling of Judge Bahrs, however, in no way clashes with that of Judge Wallace, as the facts in the two cases, alleged in the indictments are quite different.

The Bunker Hill Association met last Friday evening and elected the following officers:

William C. Badger, president; Hugh W. Clark, vice-president; Alfred W. Wheaton, second vice-president; William H. McMillan, secretary; George W. Caswell, treasurer. A. C. C. and C. B. King to form the executive committee. McComb is already an assistant leader in the tank, and has, therefore, in his dual capacity as leader and president of the annex, all arrangements for the joint celebration.

## MOUNTING A BIG RIFLE.

How Sixty Tons of Steel Are Dragged Up a Steep Hill.

## SLOW AND DIFFICULT WORK.

The Third Gun Will Be Placed on the High Lime Point Bluff.

The labor of lifting sixty tons of metal forty feet long and about nine feet in diameter at the base from the sea level up to the crown of the hill above old Fort Point has been going on for two weeks.

It is the first of the new 12-inch rifles that are to be mounted on the new defense of this port. No trucks can be found strong enough to support 320,000 pounds of steel, and consequently this great mass must be dragged foot by foot on well-oiled ways

ments, entertainments and matches under his care.

The principal object of the swimming annex will be to bring to the front whatever aquatic talent the club possesses, and to help train the racers for interclub and outside amateur matches. It will also foster the polo enthusiasm which seizes a hold of the swimmers at frequent intervals, and will endeavor to organize such a polo team as will warrant the acceptance of any challenge from the East which may come. A challenge came from a New York team about a year ago, but the club had no team which would justify it in accepting. But when the challenge comes again, should it do so, the swimming annex will take it up at once. The new organization, as with all the sub-organizations of the Olympic Club, has one of the directors of the parent institution for its patron. Dr. E. N. Short will stand sponsor for the swimming annex in the board, and he says he intends to do what he can to make it a permanent and important feature.

## HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS.

The Santa Cruz Doctor Seeks This Means of Release.

Attorney James A. Hall, acting for William Kanzler, who has been convicted in Santa Cruz on a charge of illegal practice of medicine, filed a writ of habeas corpus in the Supreme Court yesterday.

In February last Kanzler was arrested

## HOME PRODUCTS URGED.

Manufacturers Ask the City to Use No Outside Supplies.

## ARE MAKING GREAT HEADWAY.

Directors of the New Association and Supervisors Will Unite.

The Manufacturers' and Producers' Association is anxious that all supplies and material required for municipal purposes should be purchased from the home concerns, and with a view of bringing about that desirable condition of affairs a communication has been sent to the Board of Supervisors by the secretary of the new organization.

The communication opens by explaining that the objects for which the association

## VETERAN POLICE SKETCHES.



## RESPONSE TO DR. BROWN.

Rev. F. Flawith Takes Up the cudgels for Professor Herron.

## SAYS HE WANTS FAIR PLAY.

He Thinks That It Is His Duty, as an Officer of the Club, to Speak.

Rev. Dr. Brown's attack on Professor George D. Herron has called forth the following response from the Rev. F. Flawith, of the Congregational Monday Club:

To the Editor of the Call—Dear Sir: The statement and unfeeling speech which the Rev. C. O. Brown, D.D., has thought fit to publish in Thursday's issue of the CALL may well deserve silent treatment, if it were not that there is a strong and unfair reflection on the honor of the Rev. Dr. McClellan and Professor G. D. Herron, as well as the Congregational Monday Club:

It is not a pleasant thing for me to write these lines with reference to one whom I have held in the highest esteem and have every reason to believe is my friend.

But friendship and kindness one to another are qualities which we owe each other in life and to withhold them is (to use one of Dr. Brown's words) "to be a bore."

While I desire to remain a friend of Dr. Brown I remember also what I owe Dr. McClellan and Professor Herron as a brother man.

It is only fair to give a fair and general statement. Professor Herron has the right to speak for himself, and I desire to let him do so.

Dr. Brown has claimed that skeptics and infidels are to study the Bible, and that the sayings of Jesus Christ were a farce which they in turn expect him to display when he deals with the sayings of a brother minister.

The presentation of the undelivered speech cannot be explained away as incorrect or unfair. His statement of the case is unfair.

Mr. Brown seems to shield himself behind the fact that the Bay Association last August did not do the right thing in failing to invite Professor Herron.

But the Monday Club has done the same thing, and the name of the association is another reason to be ruled by our own laws and votes.

Again the doctor mentioned the fact that some police incidents remarked at a former meeting of the club. "Let me tell you," he said, "that the Rev. Dr. McClellan and Professor Herron are good men."

It is a rule for each member to have three minutes to speak to the subject. Brother Brown came without the invitation of the club to read a previously prepared speech which, no doubt, would have been much longer than the time allowed.

Instead of any one trying to "shut off" Dr. Brown, he was evidently ready and willing to "shut off," most all other members of the club except himself, who was more than his share of time and causing a scene which will need much grace to forget and forgive.

It is our rule not to criticize those whom we specially invite as our guests and to give them all the time of the club, and we very rarely do more than ask but a few questions at the close of the address. Anyway, at least, we always treat our guests with conduct befitting the occasion, and that Dr. Brown has no law in precedent to justify him in his present claims and conduct.

He said it would be "unfair to confine the debate to the single text of what Dr. Herron has written." "Debate" is not the word for it. We on such occasions respectfully listen to our speaker without interrupting him by such remarks as, "That is not true," and after the speaker has said all he has to say, we respectfully state above our thoughts for his services, a thing in this case which we were not permitted to do.

We certainly did not invite Dr. Herron to speak to us for all he has said is done for the body. We surely do not claim Dr. C. O. Brown as our appointed David to throw the stone at whom he supposes to be some thing of a Goliath.

It is too much space to fully reply to all the unjust remarks which Mr. Brown has made. We have given him a reasonable foundation for saying or believing that Professor Herron ever thought or said: "Mr. Brown is a good man." We have stated above our thoughts for his services, a thing in this case which he was not permitted to do.

As far as I can see, Dr. Brown's attack on the Bunker Hill Association is not justified. He is evidently ready and willing to "shut off," most all other members of the club except himself, who was more than his share of time and causing a scene which will need much grace to forget and forgive.

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The two trades are almost identical, and it is probable that the whisky men will be given place on the same basis as the brandy men. The local brandy men have been directed entirely in the direction of their own interests, but they say if the whisky men want to come in they have no objection. The trades are practically the same, and support from any legitimate direction will be welcome.

## GERTIE NOT ABOARD.

Arrival of the Steamer Australia From Honolulu With a Large Number of Passengers.

The steamer Australia arrived here from Honolulu yesterday morning, bringing a large number of passengers and a good-sized cargo of general merchandise.

Mrs. Walter Lambert (nee Gertie Mahaney) was also expected on the Australia, but she did not come. It was said that she liked the climate and people of Hawaii so well that she would probably remain in Honolulu.

Among the passengers was Mrs. Beardslee, wife of the admiral of the flagship Philadelphia. From her coming it is supposed that the Philadelphia would soon leave for San Francisco and her place be taken by the steamer Australia. The commission has been growing up slowly for several years, and Senator Thomas has introduced a bill to relieve the commission of that final act. The bill, if passed, will be in effect in 1896.

The bill should be passed, and if it is not, then the commission will be removed of all but the central part compulsory, but no particular sanctity attaches to that legislative act, and its repeal may therefore be properly urged as a measure contributory to history.

Philadelphia North American.

Perhaps the largest camellia in existence is at the Pilgrim tree, near Dresden, Germany. The tree is twenty-four feet high and annually produces about 50,000 blossoms.

## TESTIMONIAL CONCERT,

J. W. MCKENZIE, OF THE McKENZIE MUSICAL SOCIETY, AT METROPOLITAN TEMPLE, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 24, 1895

## LANDS OF THE STATE.

Past, Present and Prospective  
Values of Country  
Realty.

## OPPORTUNITY FOR SETTLERS.

Profits of the Orchard, Vineyard  
and Field-Dried and Canned  
Fruit Exports.

Knowledge of California, and the benefits to be enjoyed here, have excited wide interest and are causing many persons to look in this direction. But something more than general information is requisite before the man of family, with only a moderate amount of money, feels warranted in breaking up his home to come west, where conditions are quite new and altogether different. People, as a rule, before letting go the surroundings and occupations into which they have grown, and with which they are familiar, endeavor to settle on some definite plan to be taken up on reaching the new section of country to which they are drawn. Such plan can be intelligently made only after special and practical information has been obtained.

In seeking a home in a different country, among new people, surrounded by new conditions, sentiment is of little value, matters of practical everyday life are the first consideration. To live in a location where the climate is almost continuous delight; where the range of production is as wide as the most exacting critic could wish; where life, in comparison with experience in a very considerable portion of the East, is made easy, not to say luxurious, while much to be desired, is after all less important in some ways to the average homeseeker than to learn of the opportunities for making a comfortable living after reaching the new location.

So large a portion of California presents peculiar advantages in the way of production; it is unwise to make comparisons or claim for any one district a superiority that entitles it to conspicuous prominence. To new settlers location is often largely a matter of accident, more frequently, perhaps, pecuniary conditions.

For many years intending settlers have been appalled at the prices of land in California. Comparatively the prices asked for land in this State were, until quite recently, higher than the rates demanded elsewhere west of the Mississippi River. Immigrants had their choice between Dakota, Minnesota, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas and Texas, where farming land was selling from \$10 to \$15 per acre as against California, where good farming land was held at from \$15 to \$30 and \$50 an acre. It is needless to add they chose the former localities. A very different comparison of land values could be made now. Out of the failures and financial depression of the past two years there has been evolved a new scale of prices. Of these the general impression is they are at bedrock. There is no such a thing as inflated values; boom prices are things of the past.

The figures asked for land in California are everywhere the most reasonable, and defy competition from any source or section of the Union when one takes into consideration the incomparable climate and the character and variety of the productions of the soil. It is always to a man's advantage to purchase anything outright and not buy on the installment plan, but there are thousands of happy and thrifty homes in California to-day secured on one of the many favorable plans offered to poor men. The terms of payment are such that about all that is required now to get a foothold is to be an able-bodied man. In every section of California there are lands for sale on condition of improvement. The purchaser is required to build a house and plant so much in fruit trees or vines, or cultivate a certain number of acres for five or six years. Then he must make payments on the land. Now and then a man starves out, but the rule is otherwise. The reader may have heard of the one who has failed, and never thought of the nine in possession of a nice little farm.

There is another feature of land values in this State. Its valuation up to this time has been largely upon its capacities for producing wheat, cattle, sheep and hogs. Land purchased at \$10 per acre developed with the production of cereals and stock characteristics of the interior valleys a short time ago might have developed a value of \$30 per acre. If so, there would have been an enhancement of 300 per cent of the original purchase price. With the new culture which is now being realized through a knowledge of the possibilities of our climate and irrigation, viz., the division of grain and stock ranches into fruit farms, this same property is made worth, perhaps, \$300 per acre, an increase of 1000 per cent.

Because of better transportation facilities, both local and overland, destined soon to be accomplished facts, and because our vineyardists, orchardists and farmers have been educated to fully comprehend the advantages of irrigation and good culture, the value and demand for our farming lands is certain to increase.

It is owing to the fact that there are no summer rains that California produces the finest fruits of all kinds belonging to the temperate and semi-tropic zones. It is only rain that prohibits the growing of wine and raisin grapes in the States bordering the Gulf of Mexico. It is the absence of summer rain that gives California a monopoly of apricots, cherries and prunes. The wonderful success attending the growing of sugar beets is a consequence of our climate, to which is due the high saccharine quality of the vegetable. The sugar-beet industry, at present confined mostly to the Salinas Valley, has sprung into great prominence through the efforts of Claus Spreckels, who erected great works and refineries for the manufacture of beets into sugar. He induced hundreds of farmers to engage in the industry, and they have realized very handsome profits. The raisins grown in the San Joaquin Valley, and especially in the valley of Madera, are equal to the best products of Malaga.

In Spain five tons of grapes are required to produce one ton of raisins; in California three tons of grapes will yield one ton of raisins. Citrus fruits, principal among them being the orange and the lemon, are grown in the southern part of the State and the middle of the northern half with great success and profit. In nearly all parts of the State these fruits will grow and bear. Prune-raising is a great industry in the middle part of the State. Thousands of tons of prunes are raised every year, and all the prunes from San Joaquin to Santa Barbara, the dried product light and capable of shipment to any part of the world without danger of deterioration, the acreage in prunes increased with enormous rapidity. Raising fruits for use in fresh state, such as cherries, apricots, peaches, pears and the like, has brought snug fortunes to many. Nuts of various kinds yield handsome returns, the almond taking the lead. Olives are receiving considerable attention and invariably prove profitable.

Small fruits, such as berries of various

kinds, are extensively cultivated. They require irrigation. Vegetables, as the whole world knows, grow to wonderful perfection and hops yield abundantly and bring handsome returns. Those who have sought California wherever they have settled have generally bettered their condition. Almost every county in the State has some claim to superiority for some product, hence the difficulty in directing the homeseeker with regard to some of his tastes and requirements. While in most counties in the State fruit-growing and general farming may be followed with safety and profit, and the life of the farmer will be attended with many pleasures, one must make intelligent selection if he has any fixed plan with respect to the particular branch of fruit-growing he desires to engage in. Wheat and barley are successfully grown in every portion of the State. Peaches, pears and plums have a range. Apricots, almonds, peach prunes and olives are more restricted, while oranges, lemons, walnuts, etc., are confined to a limited area, though not to any particular district. Grapes grow almost everywhere.

This has been a very favorable year for the fruit industry in California. There has been an increased planting over its entire territory. In the central portion of the State the planting has been largely of olives, oranges and almonds. Butte County is setting olives and oranges in increased quantities. In the country around Livermore, Contra Costa County, there are olives extensively planted. On the eastern side of Tulare County, in the neighborhood of Porterville, Limestone and Lindsay, great numbers of lemons and some oranges are being planted. San Diego County also is showing great partiality toward lemons this year. In Lake County olives and prunes are being extensively planted. The increased planting of olives has been some time enormous.

In speaking of the profits of the fruit industry A. C. Hatch, the well-known statistician, said a few days ago that taking one-half the average crop on his prune orchards at 3 cents per pound, allowing \$37 per acre expense, he could figure on a profit of \$10 per acre. He claimed that he might get \$4 of a cent per pound for apricots in the orchard and still make a profit. He said it was a poor excuse of a family numbering for instance five that could not make from a well-bearing orchard \$50 per acre. He continued that the fruit market of last year was abnormal. There was a good crop, but owing to the railroad strike and the difficulty of getting to market at one time, there were some returns spoiled, owing to a surplus. Returns to the grower last year were not satisfactory, but even with the prices of fruit last year an orchard economically managed could be made to pay.

Mr. Hatch suggested that often obligations met, which swallowed up the fruit-grower, did not belong to the running expense of the orchard. Some superficial observer would infer at once that the fruit business was a failure. Such a view is narrow and unwarranted. Failures of fruit-growers in California are the outgrowth of circumstances wholly apart from the vital considerations of soil, climate and market.

From the annual report to the California State Board of Trade upon the industrial resources of the State of California for 1894, compiled by N. P. Chipman and published the 1st of this month, the increased shipments of fruit are noted. Mr. Chipman's comparative table for the years 1890 to 1894, both inclusive, referring to shipments East by rail, shows the steady advance of the value of fruit.

The year 1894, compared with 1890, covering a space of five years, shows the following increase: Green deciduous fruits, 2457.4 carloads, 163.7 per cent; citrus, 2475.4 carloads, 75 per cent; dried, 1895.7 carloads, 58.7 per cent; raisins, 263.5 carloads, 128.1 per cent; nuts; 312.7 carloads, 39.7 per cent; canned, 1290 carloads, 31.4 per cent; average increase, all kinds, 14,158.9 carloads, 87.7 per cent.

The exports by sea of fruit are given as follows: England, 120,728 cases of canned fruit; Australia, 16,594 cases; New Zealand, 36,014 cases; three countries took up 30,013 cases shipped to foreign ports. We sent 126 cases to Germany. Our neighbor, Mexico, took 106 cases. British Columbia bought 552 cases, and Central America 1134.

This is particularly significant, considering that we are obliged to circumnavigate the globe to reach foreign countries. While this is a good showing, cheaper and better facilities of shipment by water and rail will materially increase these figures and add to the profits of the producer.

## FREE TO ALL!

We have just published a 70-page list of California Ranches containing full descriptions of many representative places, from the suburban home and small chicken ranch to large fruit, grain, stock ranches and colony tracts. It includes bargains in all parts of the State, but more especially within a radius of 100 miles from San Francisco. We have too many good places to advertise each one separately, but the best are described in our catalogue, which will be sent free on application, and from which any buyer should be able to select something to suit him.

## SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

We are offering Lots in the JONES TRACT, ELMHURST.

Hourly trains by the S. P. R. R. to Oakland and San Francisco, and electric cars to Oakland every 15 minutes.

Lots 40x125 and 50x150. Prices from \$175 up to \$1000.

Small payment down and balance on easy monthly installments.

Send for particulars—

GAMAN & LYON,

215 Kearny Street, San Francisco.

30 ACRES IN ROSS VALLEY, WITH 1M. PROVEMENTS, for sale, cheap or exchange.

The Ross Valley, containing 32 acres, beautiful with vineyards, fruit trees, 5 miles from the main Ross Valley road, 5 minutes' walk from Tamalpais station.

Los Angeles: house, 7 rooms and bath; a small milk-churn.

A fine dairy ranch in the beautiful valley of Nicasio, containing 336 acres improved, fine shade trees, with a fine residence for a grain or fruit ranch which \$50,000 or \$60,000 a year.

200 acres near Sausalito, suitable for milk ranch; a bargain. Apply to

JAMES TUNSTEAD, San Rafael.

## BARGAINS IN COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ESTABLISHED IN 1860.

EDWIN K. ALSIP & CO.,

The Oldest and Leading Real Estate  
Dealers in Northern California.

No. 1015 Fourth Street, Sacramento.

We have more contracts upon country lands for sale than any dealers in San Francisco, and will guarantee to locate any one who desires to purchase or exchange his property.

• THERE ARE A GREAT MANY WHO  
WOULD SETTLE

In the country had they the means to purchase land, although they have sufficient money to improve a place and could work the payments out of the land, if they had the opportunity. WE HAVE TWO TRACTS OF LAND IN PLACER COUNTY THAT we are offering to cover just such cases. WE REQUIRE THE INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY AND NO PAYMENTS ON THE principal for four years, and then in annual payments.

THE FIRST WE OFFER

IS THE HIMES TRACT, WHICH CONTAINED originally nearly 500 acres, but only 100 acres remain unoccupied. The land is sold upon the same terms as the Himes Tract. A visit to either of these tracts of land will convince any that the location and quality is equal to any colony lands offered in the State, while the TERMS OF SALE ENABLE ONE TO PAY FOR THE LAND FROM ITS PRODUCTS.

WE HAVE ANOTHER, LARGER TRACT THAT WE ARE OFFERING ON THE same terms, consisting of 1500 acres, located 18 miles from Coloma. We have a sufficient number of names of those who wish to locate on the tract, and will commence to subdivide into 40-acre lots along the main roads, and 10-acre lots in the smaller roads, with interest on deferred payments at 6 per cent, the purchaser paying the taxes on the land, which will not exceed \$10 per acre, to each 40 acre tract.

We will not require more payment than the principal for four years, and after that, in annual payments. The land is well adapted for raising tobacco and citrus fruit. It is only slightly infested with weeds, and the soil is well prepared for cultivation. Particulars respecting the tract will be sent upon application.

THE LIGHT TRACT

Is located 4 miles from Newcastle, and originally contained 400 acres, but only 100 acres remain unoccupied. The land is sold upon the same terms as the Himes Tract. A visit to either of these tracts of land will convince any that the location and quality is equal to any colony lands offered in the State, while the TERMS OF SALE ENABLE ONE TO PAY FOR THE LAND FROM ITS PRODUCTS.

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We will not require more payment than the principal for four years, and after that, in annual payments. The land is well adapted for raising tobacco and citrus fruit. It is only slightly infested with weeds, and the soil is well prepared for cultivation. Particulars respecting the tract will be sent upon application.

THE LIGHT TRACT

Is located 4 miles from Newcastle, and originally contained 400 acres, but only 100 acres remain unoccupied. The land is sold upon the same terms as the Himes Tract. A visit to either of these tracts of land will convince any that the location and quality is equal to any colony lands offered in the State, while the TERMS OF SALE ENABLE ONE TO PAY FOR THE LAND FROM ITS PRODUCTS.

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## CRITICISM BY AUTHORITY.

Representative Artists' Opinions on the Spring Exhibition.

## GENERAL VERDICT FAVORABLE.

Some of the Pictures Faulty, but the Collection Is Creditable.

Criticism of art by artists must of necessity be prejudged as valuable in ascertaining the actual standard of any exhibition of art work. There follow two criticisms as widely different in their styles as in their lines of work. The mean line should be a fair and correct valuation of the pictures now on exhibition at the Mark Hopkins Institute, where the spring exhibition of the San Francisco Art Association is being held.

Frederic M. Vermorcken has already achieved high reputation as a portrait painter. Some of his pictures now on view at the exhibition were "lined" by the New York National Academy of Design and the Philadelphia Art Club. It follows that not only because he is a recognized artist of ability, but because he has been in San Francisco but a few months and holds necessarily impartial views, that his criticism is as impartial as can be and as authoritative as the reputation of the man is well grounded. He writes:

Having been asked to give my impression of the spring exhibition of the San Francisco Art Association, I have consented to do so with some hesitation, for being a newcomer in a most hospitable community, I feel that it would be presumption on my part to attempt anything in the way of criticism.

I could not easily find a picture most creditable to a new country, and it is only to be regretted that the gallery is not better adapted to show the merit of the pictures. The excess of decoration, the poor light, and the reflection in every picture combine to destroy the effect of the works of art displayed.

It is also a mistake, I think, to have accepted quite so many pictures. Quality is always better than quantity, and a bad picture will spoil the effect of a good one, and the eyes of the public. A small exhibition of thoroughly good work is infinitely more instructive than a larger one in which the work is of varied degrees of merit.

The picture of the artist himself is emphatically "A Study in Black and Gray." "W. W. Roser" Evidently the artist is an admirer of Whistler's portrait of his mother, now in the gallery of the Luxemburg. It is painted in a most difficult and laborious manner, and it harmonizes in tone with that distinction and simplicity which are proofs of the highest art. The values of the background are not quite correct, and were it not for the fact the picture could hold its own in any exhibition.

As it is, the art students of San Francisco would do well to study this piece of work, for the head is well painted, and as a whole it is an unusually good and serious effort. There is no work in the exhibition to be compared with it.

A. J. Mathews has two portraits that are well touched, but which might have been pushed a little farther. However, they are well drawn and have received an excellent coloring. Of the pictures by William Keith, "A Sunset," and "After the First Rain," the former is much the better San Francisco's fortune in having a man of such artistic genius and who does work so full of feeling and sentiment.

Alice B. Chittenden shows a flower-piece called "Spring Morning," which is well done in color and very decorative.

"Alameda Shuddering" by A. Joulin, has very good qualities. It is impossible to appreciate his other picture owing to the bad light.

J. H. E. Partington has two portraits, of which the smaller one is very satisfactory. It is well done, less brown in tone it would be a fine thing.

E. M. Pissis exhibits a large landscape, which is full of light.

The water-colors of L. P. Latimer are the best in the exhibition, with those of Alice B. Chittenden.

There is also some very good work by John A. Stanton.

I had neither time nor space to discuss the exhibition more fully, but before closing I should like to mention the pictures of the following artists: Mary Curtis Richardson, Helen Hyde, Nellie E. McCormick, Maren M. Froelich and Lou E. Wall.

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Latimer stands at the head of San Francisco's water-color men and his work at the exhibition has been warmly admired. In his criticism he shows good discrimination and appreciation. He writes:

Keith is the best landscape painter here, and his "Sunset," No. 64, and "Twilight," 113, are beautiful. There is so much quiet, restful feeling in his pictures that one is loath to leave them.

The Yosemite Valley pictures by Hillare grand, but one would like to see some of our quiet bits of nature in our foothills painted by him.

John A. Stanton has good work. His knowledge of tone and color is exquisite. Joulin's study of Presidio marsh shows that he handled the color of sand in a masterly manner. Judson's "Rising Moon," 84, is charming. One can imagine he can hear the chirping of the crickets in the gray twilight effect. Robchen's studies of Indians show how well he handles color, light and shade. Mrs. Alice B. Chittenden takes the lead in flower painting; there is such true feeling of nature in her work without the hardness some painters get that it is a great pleasure to see her work. One feels like picking up a rose and inhaling its fragrance. Her portraits are also charming in delicacy of touch and color. C. D. Robinson's marine, 152, is one of the best things he has ever painted. The water is so wet, the feeling of atmosphere so delicate that one could never tire of it. It has a fascination that drives.

It is very gratifying to have such an artist as Vermorcken here. His "Le Recit du Voyage," 43, is charming; you become interested in the recital yourself, and his "Dutch Smoker" is very good. Yelland has work splendid in feeling. He is broadening out. He is a hard, conscientious worker and is true to nature.

It is good to see Chris Morrison among the exhibitors again. His "Genoese Beggar" is excellent in tone and feeling, particularly in the face, which is very pathetic. His study, 226, is also very good.

U. R. Muller's sofa designs are good, show beauty and good feeling. Our Emerson has some good studies made in Holland. Mrs. Merton has a grape study and some water-colors, showing splendid improvement. Miss Helen Hyde's work is always good; so is Miss Lou E. Wall's.

Anna Nordgreen has some clever work. Miss Carpenter's pumpkin-field is good as to the pumpkins, but she wants to study trees more. Ambrose Snow, a pupil of the art school, has a landscape, "Old Alameda," that shows promise. Mrs. Nellie Stearns Goodloe's "A Foggy Day" shows good study and her pen-and-inks are splendid.

Miss Isabella Morrison's in "The Garden," shows hard study and much improvement. John M. Gamble shows improvement in his picture 149. Miss Bender has some excellent flower pieces.

Among the new exhibitors is Mrs. Clara Curtis. Her landscapes in water-colors have that delicate feeling that charms. Her "Morning in the Woods" has that warm hazy atmosphere that any one has been born to like. Her "Sunset," 208, "Near Suffield, L. I.," is another good piece of work. The portrait of E. L. G. Steele by J. H. E. Partington, also that of Sigismund Beal, are the best he has ever done.

Mathews' work is always clever; Pissis' landscape is charming in atmosphere; Cadenas has a strong thing in his portrait of Pizzozzi; Huback has a still life, which is good in tone; Sidney Armer is branching out in a style which is his own; Charles Burnett has a sunset which is good; the distance a little hard in tone against the sky; Nellie Treat, Ottile Lehman,

hardt, A. F. Briggs, Mrs. Gibson, Miss Maren Froelich and a number of others show good work.

On the whole I think the exhibition is a fair success over last year.

L. P. LATIMER.

## GENERAL ART GOSSIP.

What the Painters Are Talking About, and What Some of Them Are Doing.

There never was a hanging committee that was not subjected to severe criticism, and the one that toiled over the pictures now in the spring exhibition is no exception to the rule.

The arrangement of the pictures on view caused some heart burnings, but more gladness, for the general rule of the committee was to give every possible chance to the pictures sent in. There was a tacit agreement to "sky" the poor ones and "line" the good ones, so far as the walls permitted, and this was done. Despite this some poor pictures are well placed and some good ones are not, which fact has given rise to considerable comment.

It was pointed out in these columns some time ago that such a result must follow the action of the association that made identical the personnel of the jury and the hanging committee, and so true was the prophecy that some of the men who at first strongly favored the plan are now satisfied of its impracticability, and will vote against its continuance next year.

It seems from the small attendance being shown at the exhibition that San Francisco is really interested in art, though not all are or are not encouraged.

That this is regrettable goes without saying, but the generous-spirited and art-loving public should not forget that such action may drive away from the State every good artist. If no encouragement is offered here it will be afforded to clever native painters in the other cities of the country at a serious cost to California and California art.

There is quite a boom in art circles in the matter of portraits. The fine canvases shown on the walls of the institute on the opening of the spring exhibition as unengaged, several parties the property of ordering their portraits from the leading artists. The fine portrait work exhibited by Mrs. Richardson, Miss Chittenden, F. M. Vermorcken, Carlson, Partington, Jorgenson and others has attracted much attention.

The First National Bank of this city has done a clever thing and set a good example to other institutions. They should, as a debt of gratitude, preserve on their walls the lineaments of the men who have built them up. This opens a large field to our artists and it is to be hoped that many others will result from this source. The portrait of James Phelan by Carlson, now on exhibition, was presented to the First National Bank, Mr. Phelan having been its first president, and forthwith the bank ordered portraits of its other ex-presidents, including the late D. C. Callahan and R. C. Woolworth, and W. B. Hooper, while a friend of the president, S. G. Murphy, has also ordered his portrait for the bank. Stanton, Mathews, Joe Strong and Joulin have this work on their easels, and the enterprising artist who will soon have in his directors room not only the portraits of his founders, but the best examples of local art work.

The Keramic Club is doing well in its new quarters, and Miss Minnie Taylor, speaking for the club, declares the recent pitcher sale to have been satisfactory and promises another "cup and saucer" sale in the near future. Miss Taylor has just made ready for the first firing a dainty cup and saucer, conventional in design but charming in its scheme of color. The new quarters of the club in Miss Taylor's studio are delightfully decorated in low yellow tones.

Miss Evelyn McCormick leaves shortly for Monterey, where she intends doing two months' hard study out of doors.

Oscar A. Vermorcken is painting charming tapestry studies which in hand-color and gold promise well for the young artist's future.

Chris Jorgenson is going in for serious portrait work. His portrait in gray at the exhibition has been much admired, and his recent determination shows that Jorgenson intends going right ahead in this line.

H. J. Breuer and his wife are still camping out near East Oakland and having, according to all accounts, a jolly time while doing hard work. Breuer is trying for atmospheric and light effects with good success.

R. D. Yelland will take his sketch class out into the country shortly for a month or two.

Miss Lou E. Wall, whose "Brightening Brass" has attracted attention at the exhibition, has not been able to see her picture in place, on account of a badly sprained ankle.

The younger art students are delighted over the number of pictures from the Art School in the exhibition.

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## COMPACT RULES DROPPED

The Insurance Combine Practically Ends Its Brief Career.

## A CHANCE FOR THE PATROL.

It Will Be Preserved if the Non-Intercourse Rule Is Re-solved.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO READ WHAT THE

## HON. DAVID B. MAGEE

OF SACRAMENTO, SAYS ABOUT OUR HOME REMEDY,

## JOY'S VEGETABLE SARSAPARILLA.



Some of the best known men in the United States were at one time merchants in Sacramento. The gold fever brought many of the best sons of America to Sacramento, and when they came they drifted into various kinds of trade or practiced their different professions. Many of these men are now known as America's greatest financiers, railroad magnates, educational philanthropists and brilliant writers. Nearly everybody in Sacramento knows nearly every one, and all agree that Mr. David B. Magee of the Golden Eagle Hotel is a pleasing gentleman. He is a Knight Templar; he is affable, humane, generous; his words can be weighed, because they are not the extravagant language of an upstart, but the moderate and terse words of a well-balanced man. Not long ago a reporter visited Mr. Magee and asked him what he thought of the great home remedy, Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla. He narrated to Mr. Magee the fact that Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla had been widely advertised as a blood medicine, as a remedy for dyspepsia, neuralgia, rheumatism, skin disease and constipation. Thereupon Mr. Magee said as follows: "I have used Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla, and I cheerfully recommend it to all persons who desire a laxative sarsaparilla. For many years I suffered from constipation, headaches and liver disorder. I tried various different remedies at different times, and I received some benefits from some remedies, but Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla did me more good than any other blood and liver regulator that I have ever tried, and I will cheerfully give a testimonial to any one and to all people. I am certain from the analysis made of the Sarsaparilla that it contains no mineral drugs, and as it is purely vegetable it can be taken with no ill effects by the young and the middle-aged and the old. I think so much of the medicine that I now have several bottles in the hotel. If any one will write a letter to me I will cheerfully answer it.

DAVID B. MAGEE,  
Golden Eagle Hotel, Sacramento, Cal.

So many complaints come by mail that a few dishonest druggists are endeavoring to substitute a cheaper article of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla that the Edwin W. Joy Co. of 269 Stevenson street warn people to beware of any inferior or nasty substitute that may be offered. It is unpleasing to put all druggists who are endeavoring to substitute an inferior article for that which is the best. When you ask for a bottle of Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla see that you get Joy's Vegetable Sarsaparilla and no other.

## NATIONAL MARRIAGE LAW.

Kate Field Returns to Discussion of the Subject.

Judging by personal experience, nothing can be more curious to public men and women than the point of view from which their slightest words and deeds are judged by self-constituted critics. On the only leisure morning vouchsafed me during the meeting of the National Women's Council I hastened to Metzger Hall to shake hands with old friends and to express my interest in an excellent movement. As the session had already begun, I was obliged to go upon the platform to do my innocuous errand. Once there I was told to remain. Miss Anthony made me sit beside her, and President Sewall stopped the discussion to introduce me to the audience in kindly words. Of course it was fit that I should respond to a warm welcome, but I had sense enough to be brief. Having gone to that meeting as a listener, I expected to remain so.

Kate Field in the New York Mail and Express.

On the subject of discussion was divorce, in which I take little interest. I was contemplating a quick retreat, when the president called upon me for remarks. Not to have complied with the request would have been ungracious and ungrateful un-

der the circumstances. Speaking not more than five minutes, I frankly ignored divorce as of secondary importance to the fact that marriage should be the goal of both sexes, and that we prefer single blessedness to uncongenial partnership?

Has it ever dawned on them that lots of men have been so badly reared by their mothers as to be unfit for matrimony, and that self-respecting, thoughtful women love their own company better than vulgarity, or selfishness, or boorishness in spouses?

What may be divided between women who have married unfortunately and women who have not married at all, with the balance greatly in favor of the latter. Like compassion may descend upon unhappy bachelors and lonely bachelors. Indeed, I could never see the sense, or even humor, in the popular delusion that bachelors are made from choicer maid-servants.

Never did I dream that my few words would be picked out of a prolonged discussion for press comment, but we never know what fate holds in store for us.

From one end of this country to the other friends are sending me marks copies of journals containing comments more or less facetious, ranging from leaders to frolicsome paragraphs. Occasionally an editor takes me seriously, but whatever his mood, he is sure to go wrong.

Does it ever occur to these critics that the prefix "Miss" need not imply an impossibility to change? Does it occur to them that marriage should be the goal of both sexes, and that we prefer single blessedness to uncongenial partnership?

What I mean by the foregoing is that

of Texas and Illinois taxing bachelors \$15 annually for the purpose of building and sustaining homes for unmarried women, who contain a grain of justice. If men can marry and won't, they should aid women who will marry if they could.

What I mean by the foregoing is that

What

## OUT AT THE RACETRACK

Don Carillo Had an Easy Time Taking the Consolation Stakes.

## A BAD DAY FOR FAVORITES.

McLight Downed Thornhill, the Hot Favorite, for the Handicap.

J. O'C was played by the insiders that were aware of his fairly good work out.

After anything but an easy race Friday, the owner of Miss Ruth was very unwise in starting the good filly in the race yesterday.

By the way he backed Meteor, Billy Beverly must have caused a compound fracture of the betting ring.

Why was Ferris Hartman so favored in the betting ring for the place and his stable companion quoted at two for that position? Hartman could not have beaten his way into the Tivoli yesterday.

After the handicap, Felix Carr, who rode McLight, said that he had Thornhill beaten any stage of the journey.

Chevalier thinks that had Trix not been interfered with twice he would have finished in front. He certainly was a very strong horse as they passed the judges.

Ed Purser bet several hundred dollars on Thornhill. After the race he was down in the saddling paddock adding some amendments to his "dope" book.

Aclairway or reader of the stars that makes a specialty of racing matters should do a prosperous business if stationed near the track.

Monroe Johnson is giving the promising gelding Monroe a "let-up." Mr. Johnson cut the son of Birdcatcher loose one day at odds of 1250 to 1 and is satisfied that he did not get a run for his money. Henry Peppers is now reducing and will ride the gelding at his next start.

Ed Sachs added to his bank roll by beating the first three races.

"Curly" Shields had a good-sized bet down on McLight, Friday, but yesterday let him run unbroken. In speaking of some of the ride jockeys have given his horses at different stages of the game, Mr. Shields does not speak in the most complimentary terms. And I think that he speaks thus without cause. One instance in particular—the race in which Griffen rode Capt. Rees—it strikes me that had any other jockey put up such a shocking ride he would now be working as a messenger-boy. The idea of a jockey of Griffen's cleverness riding a favorite, and with but three horses in front of him, getting into a pocket from which it was impossible for him to extricate himself. Yet Rear Guard came from behind him and finished second. And all race-goers know how far Rear Guard could beat Capt. Rees. But David slew Goliah, and I rather think Mr. Shields has got slightly the worst of it at different times.

Mr. Boots' colts and fillies are a far inferior lot to the first crop of his promising sire, Imp. Brutus.

After returning from la fiesta celebration at Los Angeles, where he devoured an acre or two of oranges, ate chile-concarne for breakfast, spaghetti sausages for lunch and frijoles with tabasco sauce as a midnight relish, Felix Carr rode yesterday, weighing 113 pounds.

The victory of Gold Bug was a very popular one with horsemen, as it is said his owner can find many ways of investing the small purse which comes as a very opportune moment.

Starter Ferguson must have imagined it was a "get-away" handicap he was dropping the flag on in the last race.

Mr. Henry Stull, the noted painter, still sojourns in California. His latest effort with the brush has been confined to producing likenesses of Cadmus and Gallant, the two cracks of the string of A. B. Spreckels.

Sunny weather drew the crowd with its light suits and loose change to the Bay District yesterday. The young man who loves to pose on the asphaltum lawn with its imaginary fountains of the fair sex in the balconies was out in full force—even if he didn't see a horse he fancied enough to risk a wager on.

Happy Day, the ladies' pet, is no longer at the track, but the fair sex can still make their presence known by spotting their choice in the bunch fully half a mile from the wire, and then begins the rooting—rooting that would make a collegian shake his football hair and resign from college.

Even though he be last, woman shows her consistency by staying with the horse of her choice until the last jump is made, and unlike man, tears up his ticket with the remark "The bloody goat's a dog," the fair member of the betting fraternity always has some excuse for the defeated racer. And so goes it.

With but one favorite finishing in front it could hardly be called a good day for the first choices. The Consolation stakes, for two-year-olds, was the feature of the card. This was the only run taken by a favorite. The gross value of the stake was \$1,000, of which \$800 went to the second horses and \$100 to the third. The race was won easily by Don Carillo, who passed his lead in the stretch and won by two lengths from William Pinkerton, the second choice.

The winner, coupled with his stable companion, Ferris Hartman, went to the post at even money. He is a fine-looking son of Imp. Mariner, out of Sunlit, the dam of that great racehorse El Rayo, and is owned by Schreiber and Robbins. The five furlongs was covered in 1:03.

The mile and a quarter handicap ended in a big upset. Thornhill was played as though it was all over going to the post 7 to 5, but was beaten out by McLight, who was 11 to 5 second choice, who trailed him into the stretch, and had him beaten an eighth of a mile from home. Passing the wire the favorite was a long nose behind McLight, with Trix a good third.

The opening event, a cheap selling race at a mile, was taken by J. O'C, backed down from sixes to 7 to 2, who led all the way and won by two lengths from Malo Diablo. Agitato was a fair third. Doncaster, the favorite, finished back in the bunch.

Miss Ruth, the 6 to 5 favorite for the second race at seven furlongs, who had a hard race the day preceding, was beaten easily. Brodhead, the second choice, led all the way, and won by two lengths from Del Norte, who passed the favorite the last hundred yards and secured the place.

Backed from 8 to 1 to three, Mestor won the steeplechase in a canter, after lying in third position to the seventh jump, where he left his field. Mero, a 15 to 1 chance, secured the place in a drive from Haymarket. The favorite, Bellringers, was over the first four jumps, when he began falling back.

The last race, a five and a half furlong race, was a sort of "get there" scramble from the fall of the flag. Empress of Norfolk was a 9 to 5 favorite, but just managed to show, the start spoiling her chances. In a rattling drive Gold Bug, a 30 to 1 chance, won by half a length from Sea Spray, a 20 to 1 shot. The favorite was third by the scantiest of heads.

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Gill, the Olympian, was third. The race was run in 10 2/5 sec.

The 120-yard hurdle brought out two of the U. C. team, Torry and Dyer. Both men won a heat and ran the final in 16 1/4 seconds. Torry being far in the lead. Torry and Dyer are expected to do well against the hurdlers of the East.

The mile run was one of the best races

of the day. Brown, U. C., scratch; Dozier, U. C., 40 yards, and Jackson, A. A. L., 50 yards, were the first. It happened to be Brown's race before the start, but when the easy stride of Jackson became apparent the college boys began to root for their man as hard as they were able. Dozier dropped out after the first lap. Brown began to slowly overhaul Jackson. The league man's handicap was just enough, however, for, after being passed once for a moment, he came up with Brown again and took the race from him by about six inches. So close were the men together at the tape that the timer got in his best work, as well as Jackson's, though he lost the race the college record held by him, from 4:42 1/5 to 4:38 3/5.

THE THIRD RACE—Five furlongs; two-year-olds; odds: 100 to 1; consolation stakes; value \$100; total \$100.

Ind. Horse, weight, jockey. St. 4. St. Fin. 758. Don Carillo, 113 (R. Isom). . . . . 7 4/4 22 12

759. Brodhead, 106 (M. Carr). . . . . 7 4/4 22 12

760. Mestor, 106 (Chevalier). . . . . 7 4/4 22 12

761. Thornhill, 140 (Stanford). . . . . 7 4/4 22 12

762. Bellringers, 137 (Spence). . . . . 7 4/4 22 12

763. M. C. A., 113 (F. Carr). . . . . 7 4/4 22 12

764. Hartman, 113 (F. Carr). . . . . 7 4/4 22 12

765. Agitato, 106 (R. Isom). . . . . 7 4/4 22 12

766. Nervous, 110 (L. C. Field). . . . . 7 4/4 22 12

767. Good start. Won easily. Time, 1:27 2/4. Winner, b. g., by Onondaga-Maria D.

Betting: Brodhead 8 to 5, Del Norte 12 to 1, Miss Ruth 6 to 5, Miss Buckey 7 to 1.

768. SECOND RACE—Seven furlongs; odds: \$300; three-year-olds and upward; purse: \$300.

Ind. Horse, weight, jockey. St. 4. St. Fin. 769. Don Carillo, 113 (R. Isom). . . . . 7 4/4 22 12

770. Hartman, 102 (Chevalier). . . . . 7 4/4 22 12

771. Agitato, 102 (M. Carr). . . . . 7 4/4 22 12

772. Nervous, 110 (L. C. Field). . . . . 7 4/4 22 12

773. Hartman, 113 (F. Carr). . . . . 7 4/4 22 12

774. Hartman, 106 (L. C. Field). . . . . 7 4/4 22 12

775. M. C. A., 113 (F. Carr). . . . . 7 4/4 22 12

776. Hartman, 113 (F. Carr). . . . . 7 4/4 22 12

777. Hartman, 113 (F. Carr). . . . . 7 4/4 22 12

778. Hartman, 113 (F. Carr). . . . . 7 4/4 22 12

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797. Hartman, 113 (F. Carr). . . . . 7 4/4 22 12

798. Hartman, 113 (F. Carr). . . . . 7 4/4 22 12

799. Hartman, 113 (F. Carr). . . . . 7 4/4 22 12

800. Hartman, 113 (F. Carr). . . . . 7 4/4 22 12

801. Hartman, 113 (F. Carr). . . . . 7 4/4 22 12

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809. Hartman, 113 (F. Carr). . . . . 7 4/4 22 12

810. Hartman, 113 (F. Carr). . . . . 7 4/4 22 12

811. Hartman, 113 (F. Carr). . . . . 7 4/4 22 12

812. Hartman, 113 (F. Carr). . . . . 7 4/4 22 12

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814. Hartman, 113 (F. Carr). . . . . 7 4/4 22 12

815. Hartman, 113 (F. Carr). . . . . 7 4/4 22 12

816. Hartman, 113 (F. Carr). . . . . 7 4/4 22 12

817. Hartman, 113 (F. Carr). . . . . 7 4/4 22 12

818. Hartman, 113 (F. Carr). . . . . 7 4/4 22 12

819. Hartman, 113 (F. Carr). . . . . 7 4/4 22 12

## READY FOR THE NATIVES.

OAKLAND WILL Be Turned Over to the Young Californians.

## THE WELCOME TO VISITORS.

Stores Will Close for the Fabiola Fete—Yacht Season Opened.

OAKLAND.—To-morrow Mayor Davie will turn the city over to the Native Sons and they will remain in undisputed possession for several days.

Grand Marshal T. P. Robinson, on whom the larger portion of the work of arranging for the celebration has devolved, has been working hard for some time and managed to work the people up to such a pitch of enthusiasm that while the natives are assembled Oakland will take on the appearance of La Fiesta.

The latest plan is to induce the Board of Education to declare Tues day next a general holiday for all the schools to give the children a chance to participate in the festivities. With this object in view the following letter was sent to J. W. Evans, president of the board, yesterday:

Dear Sir: We as natives of this glorious State, and as appeal to us as a father of some of our noble native sons and daughters to interest yourself in the progress of this our great commonwealth. We, knowing that you are the president of one of the finest boards of education in the country, and that with this belief we appeal to you to ask your associates to grant our younger brothers and sisters a holiday on Tues day, April 23, for the purpose of allowing them to participate in the festivities in the manner in which we are advancing and progressing to our birthplace.

Trusting that you will look upon this in the right light and believeing as we do that the young people of the State will be as patriotic in the State in the future, we trust that there will be no opposition regarding our patriotic endeavor.

In order to enlist the sympathies of the parents of the children in the scheme of making Tues day a general holiday the following circular was sent out to the heads of several hundred families:

To the parents of the rising Native Sons and Daughters of the Golden West: As we represent the rising Native Sons and Daughters of the West residing in the city of Oakland do hereby ask the parents above mentioned to detain their children from school on Tues day, April 23, and give a satisfactory excuse to the Board of Education for doing so. We ask their consideration from you for the purpose of educating and enlightening our younger brothers and sisters in the methods of advancing this great and glorious State. In asking this we pray that you will be as you yourself have done in your honor in the past. With this object in view we request that you and your children will be upon the streets of our beautiful city on Tues day, April 23, in the early morning, and participate in the patriotic and patriotic ceremonies participated in by the offspring of California's golden soil. Gayly decked in the floral emblems of our great parent families and be prepared to storm the mountains and plant the floral emblems of immortal Eureka, as the nymphs of old stormed the gala Mardi Gras.

Superintendent of Schools J. W. McClymonds has also been appealed to use his influence in favor of a holiday.

The parade will form as follows: First

division on Eleventh street, west of Clay, right resting on Clay; second division on Tenth street, west of Clay, right resting on Clay; third division on Ninth street, west of Clay, right resting on Clay.

A detachment of artillery will fire the State salute in front of the City Hall, commencing promptly at 11 o'clock upon the Marine Band, and the band of the African first gun is fired a bugler at the head of the procession will sound the advance. The procession will march up Clay street to San Pablo avenue, San Pablo to Fourteenth, Fourteenth to Franklin, Franklin to Sixth, Sixth to Broadway, Broadway to Seventh, Seventh to Washington, Washington to Fourteenth, Fourteenth to Broadway, Broadway to Eighth, where the band will be reviewed and the parade will proceed to Tropic Glen, where refreshments will be served and an enjoyable afternoon be spent.

Grand Marshal Robinson has announced the following as his aids and division marshals:

Chief aids, blue sashes—George J. H.ans, E. Neblett; aids, red sashes—N. G. Gard, Oakland Parlor; Frank Ench, Elks; H. J. Wilson, Reliance Club; H. H. Hinsdale, H. C. H. Club; Mrs. Rose Alamedo, Parlor; Colonel William Moore, Knights of Pythias; J. F. Rooney, Piedmont Parlor; George T. Loher, Piedmont Parlor; G. F. Neece, Acme Club; Joseph Knowland, Halcyon; C. H. Kram, Oakland Turners; Col. A. Abbott.

Division marshals, white sashes—Major John Hays, in command Fifth Infantry Battalion, will act as marshal of the division; Dr. J. B. L. Acton, marshal of the division, composing the Native Sons' Parlor; Edward Benjamin, marshal of division composing all invited organizations.

The newest acquisition to the ranks of the parade is a delegation from the Elks 100 strong, who will participate under the leadership of Alexander Rosborough.

Major Davis has had the bandstand in the City Hall Park enlarged for the accommodation of the large band which is to give the evening concert.

The Board of Education, Board of Supervisors and City Council will take part in the parade in handsomely decorated carriages which the celebration committee has placed at their disposal.

The address of welcome, which Major Davis will deliver from the portico of the City Hall, will be followed by the ceremonies of delivering the key of the city to the Native Sons. A huge key three feet in length and handsomely decorated will be used for the occasion. Joel D. Sprout, grand president of the association, will be present, accepting the freedom of the city for the organization.

The celebration committee is particularly anxious to have the occasion of the grand parade partake as much of the nature of a flower festival as possible, and to that end has issued an appeal to the people of Oakland to furnish as many flowers as possible for that purpose. They desire to have the vehicles in the procession, and particularly those of the native daughters, decorated with floral emblems, and will arrange for pleasant surprises for the most distinguished guests by having them bombarded at different points on the line of march with roses.

Alex. C. Abbott's benefit at the Macdonough Theater has been made one of the regular number on the programme for the week's festivities, and as the best of the local talent has volunteered to aid in the testimonial, the house will no doubt be crowded. The Elks are preparing to give Mr. Rosborough a big reception on that evening.

A water carnival is being considered for Thursday evening next, and, in case it is decided on, the estuary will be illuminated and the band will discourse music as the yachts and pleasure boats fly to and fro.

Opened the Yacht Season.

The California Yacht Club formally opened the yachting season last evening with a banquet at the Galindo Hotel.

For the day the craft of the fleet were brought in line in front of the clubhouse and decorated, the line consisting of the Annie, Commodore Caduce of the Pacific; Catherine of the San Francisco; Pride of the Bay, Ripple, Seven Bells, Thebua, Edna, Verona, Pilgrim, Halcyon, Whynot, Flot, Sea Fox, Topaz, Surprise, Xara, Stronger, Hope, Henrietta, Dolphin, Hazel, Olive, Idler, Whirlwind, Sultana, Mischievous, Surf, Major, Myotis, Corinne, Lillie V, Wave and Florida.

General Notes.

A circular letter to the voters of the Seventh Ward has been issued by John J. Higgins, stating that he does not intend to withdraw from the contest for Trustee of his ward, as required, but will remain in the election district.

A Friday evening dancing class was organized in Woodmen Hall on last Friday evening by Mrs. H. A. Gilmer and Mrs. J. A. Evans of Oakland.

On next Saturday evening the Right

loaded down to their "Plimsol mark," thoughts were turned to a lighter strain.

From a call to order by Admiral von Schmidt, who was master of office, the speech-making began.

Dr. Mervey responded to the toast of "Our Sport." Marston Campbell spoke on "Our Clubhouse." Secretary Wallace paid the respects of the club to the visitors. Commodore Bruce told of what the club had done and what it was going to do. Admiral von Schmidt gave his views of racing. Vice-Commodore Duncomb told many a tale of the Owl Club. Ex-Vice-Commodore Wilson, in a speech, stood by the cruising men and Andrew Thorndike dwelt on the charms of our sailing lady.

At about eight bells midnight, lights began to appear in the cabins of the yachts, and it was near the first signs of dawn before quietness came over the fleet.

Grand Jury on the Streets.

The members of the Alameda County Good Roads Association and wheelmen in general, who are interested in better streets, are elated over the following paragraph, which was contained in the final report of the Grand Jury, submitted yesterday:

Complaints, having been made as to the dangerous and unsatisfactory condition of many streets in Oakland, we therefore, inspected some of them and find their condition to be dangerous in a very marked degree and almost impossible. The Twelfth-street dam, the main dam, is in a dangerous and disgraceful condition. The electric and horse car rails are from two to four inches above the surface of the road, thus making it dangerous to the drivers of the railroads companies ignore the condition of their charters altogether. See city ordinance No. 498. It also seems gross indifference and culpable neglect in the discharge of the duties of this street. The city has existed in its present condition, has existed for many months.

Eighth street is and has been in as equally dangerous condition.

The cyclists and owners of road vehicles hope that with this pointed reference to his official duties staring him in the face, the Superintendent of Streets will wake up to the responsibilities of his position and do something to compel the streetcar companies to take the trouble of the franchises by which they were granted the right of way through the streets.

The Good Roads Association will probably take some action on the matter at its next meeting.

Relief Society Benefit.

The attorneys for Dr. W. H. Robinson will probably file their answer to-morrow to the complaint of the railroad company charging conspiracy in bringing damage suits for refusing stop-over privileges.

Alameda Poultry Association.

The Alameda Poultry Association proposes to incorporate and issue 10,000 shares of stock of the par value of \$1 each, half of the total number of shares to be kept in reserve for the members.

A Shooting Match.

A shooting match between ten members of Company G and a like number from the University Battalion will take place to-day at the High-street range.

Prisoners Fight Over Trilby.

James O'Connor is the first close confinement prisoner that has been within the walls of Ludlow-street Jail since the days of Red Leary. He is being punished for a breach of jail discipline and is deprived of all privileges. O'Connor says that he will be locked in a small cell, says a New York Dispatch to the Boston Journal.

O'Connor is a Government prisoner, accused of robbing a postoffice. He was playing checkers with William Hawker and Alfonso Sferlizzo, two prisoners, on Monday afternoon, when a disturbance arose on the subject of Trilby's morality. Each of the trio had fixed ideas on Du Maurier's heroine. The outcome was that O'Connor struck Hawker on the jaw. Then Sferlizzo took a hand in it. Warden Raabe and the turn-

Rev. William Nichols, Bishop of California, will hold confirmation services in Berkeley.

The Health Officer has reported several cases of chicken-pox in the town of Berkeley recently.

## ALAMEDA.

A Political Equality Club has been formed in Alameda. Mrs. L. N. Chapman was chosen president; Mrs. C. L. Wood, vice-president; Mrs. E. M. North, secretary, and Mrs. M. E. Chase, treasurer. The following executive committee was named: Mrs. M. L. Chandler, Mrs. A. C. Paris and A. H. Cohen. The club was formed through the efforts of Mrs. Laura de Gornay, who gave an account of the movement, which has for its object the placing of the ballot in women's hands. The club will meet on Fridays.

Sent to the Asylum.

Jacob Doubtless, who recently developed suicidal tendencies, has been committed to the asylum at Stockton. Señor Cattell, also of this city, was committed to the Napa Asylum. She has a tendency to set fires and is under the delusion that a child has been born to her.

## A Calico Ball.

The German Ladies' Relief Society gave a calico ball last night at Harmony Hall on Main street. The music was furnished by Professor Yanke. This society has done much good by its charitable acts, which insured the large crowd in attendance.

## Stop-Over Suits.

The attorneys for Dr. W. H. Robinson will probably file their answer to-morrow to the complaint of the railroad company charging conspiracy in bringing damage suits for refusing stop-over privileges.

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## WILL COMPETE AT ARMS.

League of the Cross Cadets to Drill for a Silver Trophy.

## FIRST EVENT OF ITS KIND.

Unique Affair Among Catholic Military and Temperance Circles.

The coming competitive drill, to which the League of the Cross Cadets look forward with pleasant anticipation, will be a particularly interesting event in Catholic and military circles. It is to take place at the Mechanics' Pavilion on May 3 next, and for several weeks the cadets have been hard at work making preparations. In connection with the drill there will be a grand concert, at which some particularly fine musical selections are to be given.

The event is rather unique in its way. The League of the Cross Cadets is a military as well as a temperance organization, and militarily it is known as the First Regiment Dismounted Artillery, William C. Mahoney being its colonel.

The membership of the League of the Cross Cadets, which is one of the stanchest associations for temperance principles, is

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## CITY REAL ESTATE.

G. H. UMBREIT & CO., Real Estate Agents, Rent Collectors and Auctioneers.

14 Montgomery street.

Call and obtain a list of our Real Estate Records, which contains a list of properties for sale in all parts of the city.

## IMPROVED PROPERTY.

**\$3300.** POSITIVELY MUST BE SOLD. Offer wanted for improved property; sunny line lot; with modern improvements; sunny line of street; growing neighborhood in the Western Addition; lot 25x137.50.

**\$2300.** CHEAP; 15TH ST. COTTAGE OF 4 rooms; etc; street accepted.

**\$8500.** GOOD INVESTMENT; RENTS \$75 per month; corner on Bryant st.; new building in store and living rooms and flat; lot house; has windows, brick foundations, stone walls, etc; lot 25x17.50; both streets accepted.

**\$12,000.** CHOICEST BLOCK ON POST ST.; 2-story bay-window house; 9 rooms or 9 rooms and bath; stone walls, etc.; sunny line of street; 28x137.50.

**\$110,000.** MUST BE SOLD ON ACCOUNT OF CLOSING AN ESTATE; elegant new modern hotel; corner north of Market; as present rented for \$8750 per annum but shortly will be increased; lot 120x35; three frontages.

**\$11,500.** CREAM OF PACIFIC HEIGHTS; 4 rooms; etc; a comfortable old house.

**\$2600.** NICE NEW BAY-WINDOW COTTAGE; 4 rooms and bath; brick foundation, etc; lot 25x120; Collins, near Geary.

**\$9000.** GOOD MINN. INVESTMENT; 4 rooms; rents \$81 per month; 2 three-story houses; lot 35x70; street accepted.

**\$2600.** RENTS \$80 PER MONTH; TWO good flats of 4 rooms; and lot 23x80; Glover st., near Broadway and Jones; a bargain; streets accepted.

**\$7000.** MISSION WARM BELT; NICE bay-window cottage of 8 rooms and bath; lot 52x30.

**\$1000.** COTTAGE AND LOT, 25x114; sunny line of 22d st., near electric road; street accepted.

**\$4100.** ONLY \$1000 CASH REQUIRED; balance at 7 per cent; 4 flats of 5 and 4 rooms; rents \$40; corner on Sanchez st., lot 26x105.

**\$8000.** RENTS \$72 PER MONTH; ELIIS, 8 rooms; sunny line; 4 flats of 4 rooms and bath; brick foundations; stone walls, etc; lot 30x75.

**\$11,000.** RENTS \$86 PER MONTH; 4 elegant flats on Webster st., street accepted; brick foundation, stone walls, etc; lot 33x82.5.

**\$20,000.** RENTS \$171 1/2 PER MONTH; elegant new modern flats; sunny line of Washington st.; brick foundation, stone walls, etc; lot 40x12; 35x17.50.

**\$3200.** BAY-WINDOW COTTAGE OF 5 rooms; rooms and bath; sunny line of Waller st.; lot 25x70.

**\$7250.** LOVELY HOME; NICE 2-STORY house; brick foundation; stone walls, etc; garden; sunny line of Turk st.; lot 25x137.50.

UNIMPROVED PROPERTY.

**\$18,000.** Pine, near Taylor; 59x61.5. Reduced to \$4500—Mission st., near 30th; 26x17.50.

## HOUSES TO LET.

## FLATS TO LET—Continued.

710 OCTAVIA ST., NR. MCALISTER—Lovely flat of 7 rooms; bath; all latest improvements.

714 GOLDEN GATE AVE.—FURNISHED ROOM—Lovely flat of 7 rooms; bath; all latest improvements.

715 TAYLOR—SUNNY ROOMS: RENT \$13.

716 HARRIET, OFF HOWARD—LARGE FLAT—2nd floor; 8 rooms; bath; \$16.

717 SUNNY UPPERS, 2303 GEARY, CORNER Devaderis: 6 rooms; bath; water free; \$16.

718 ROOMS AND BATH, SECOND FLOOR, ON Glen Park avenue; rent \$15. DEMPSTER, 36 Glen Park avenue, off Twelfth street.

719 HOWARD—ELEGANT FLAT OF 6 ROOMS; bath; modern improvements.

720 HAYES, 2ND FLOOR, 1340 Hayes, corner of Hayes and 2nd: 6 rooms; bath; \$16.

721 TEHAMA—SUNNY FLAT OF 8 ROOMS; bath; modern improvements.

722 FIVE FLAT, 5 ROOMS AND BATH: LARGE porch; bath; 2111 Geary st., near Girls' High School.

723 UPPERS, 6 ROOMS, 13 JOHN ST., NEAR Powell and Jackson; rent \$18.

724 FURNISHED FLAT, 8 ROOMS, FOR SALE cheap. Apply 5 Rausch st.

725 GEARY—LOWER FLAT; RENT REASONABLE. Key 2175.

726 ROOMS; UPPER FLOOR, 8 EVERETT ST., near Fourth.

727 FIVE FLAT, 5 ROOMS AND BATH: water free; 191 Green st.

728 JACKSON ST.—SUNNY HOUSE: 10 rooms; bath; modern improvements.

729 FISH AND BEAR HOUSE TO LEASE OR to let; cheap. Apply 421 Powell st.

730 REDUCED TO \$12 PER MONTH: COZY houses; 4 rooms; in good condition; see them to-day. 383 San Jose ave., near Twenty-sixth st.

731 HARRISON ST.—HOUSE OF 6 ROOMS: \$12. bath; sunny yard and cellar; water free; \$25.

732 SUNNY CORNER HOUSE: 6 ROOMS AND bath; modern conveniences. 103 Fulton st., block from new City Hall.

733 A NELEGANT SUNNY HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS, stable, or Eddy st., near Scott; reasonable.

734 NEWLY TINTED HOUSE OF 9 ROOMS: ALL latest improvements. 1727 Green st., Gough.

735 FORTUNA ST.—HOUSE 8 ROOMS AND BATH: \$16. 725 Alice st., Oakland.

736 FIVE FLAT OF HOUSE: 2 ROOMS AND kitchen; 72 Juniper st., of Folson, bet. Tenth and Eleventh.

737 \$27.50. HOUSE OF 7 ROOMS AND BATH: new papered; fine neighborhood; water free. Cor. Broderick and McAllister sts.

738 HOUSE 3 ROOMS: STABLE: 32 CRESLEY, H. of Hayes and 2nd: 6 rooms; bath; \$16.

739 \$6. HOUSE OF 2 LARGE ROOMS: SMALL 1825 Broadway.

740 525 HICKORY AVE., NEAR WEBSTER—House of 6 rooms; rent reduced.

741 2-STORY HOUSE, 5 SUNNY ROOMS; planked; yard. Key at 228 Geary st.

742 NEWLY PAINTED AND IN FIRST-CLASS condition: 9 rooms; bath and laundry. Twelfth st., half block from Hayes and Mission; fast to-day. Apply 1340 Hayes; the location and should be seen. DEMPSTER, 36 Glen Park ave., off Twelfth st.

743 VERTUNA SUNNY, 10 ROOMS: BATH; water free; Cor. Market and Hayes. Apply to C. S. CAPP &amp; CO., 413 Montgomery st., House Brokers and Real Estate Agents.

744 NEAT BAY-WINDOW COTTAGE, 5 ROOMS AND bath; No. 455 Fifteenth st. (sunniest side); two rooms; bath; rent reduced \$20. Apply to C. S. CAPP &amp; CO., House Brokers and Real Estate Agents, 413 Montgomery st.

745 230 O'FARRELL—7 ROOMS, PAPERED, sunny side; rent reduced \$30; water free.

746 1919 POLK—HOUSE 6 ROOMS AND BATH; low; newly renovated; goat yard; etc.; rent.

747 408 GREENWICH—3 LARGE ROOMS, \$9; garden; small family.

748 HOUSE 7 ROOMS, WITH LOT AND STABLE; Cor. Potrero ave. and Army st.; rent \$16. G. H. UMBSEN &amp; CO.

749 \$10. 3 ROOMS: YARD; CELLAR, 37 DORE st., on Harrison, bet. Ninth and Tenth.

750 225 FULTON—TENMENT OF 3 ROOMS; \$225 per month.

751 147 VALENCIA—8 ROOMS AND BATH; 1st floor; free; rent \$17.

752 FURNISHED HOUSES, HOUSES, HOUSES, TO rent, to rent, to rent, to rent, to rent, to rent, BALDWIN &amp; HAMMOND, 10 Montgomery st.

## FURNISHED HOUSES.

753 FOR RENT, TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES, a most charming country home, near Napa, of 7 furnished rooms, with kitchen, etc., attached, surrounding by a large lawn, with a large lake, ponds with fountains and shady walks. Owner takes care of premises. For further particulars apply to CESAR EERTHAAR, 210 Sansome st.

754 1715 EDY—FLAT, 5 ROOMS AND BATH; \$15. rent \$25.

755 FURNISHED; ELEGANT 6 ROOMS FOR doctor's family; adults; large garden. 1431 Market st.

756 COMFORTABLE HOME: 6 ROOMS; BATH; piano; garden; etc. 1517 Golden Gate ave.

## COTTAGES TO LET.

757 2 SUNNY COTTAGES: 5 ROOMS AND BATH; each; rent only \$20; one nicely furnished; furniture for sale; cheap. Apply 738 Fulton st.

758 COTTAGE: 4 ROOMS, BATH; STABLE: cheap. Apply 2640 Bryant ave., near 25th st.

759 SUNNY COTTAGE: 4 ROOMS: BASEMENT; bath; modern and Dolores st.

760 ROOMS: BATH: LARGE YARD; BASEMENT; 5 mens; \$14 Dolores st.

761 NEAT COTTAGE: 5 ROOMS, BATH, CELLAR, \$15. 1127 Twentieth st.

762 COTTAGE: 4 ROOMS; NICE YARD—1219 Florida st., nr. Twenty-fourth.

763 SUNNY COTTAGE: 7 ROOMS, YARD, GARDEN in perfect order; rent reasonable. 117 Tenth st.

764 COTTAGE 3 ROOMS, NEWLY PAPEERED, \$8. \$3. for 2nd floor; 7th and Eighth.

765 COTTAGE: 5 ROOMS, BATH, BASEMENT; for 2 horses. 120 Filbert st.

766 57. 4-ROOM COTTAGE, OUTHOUSES AND \$7. garden on cor. Laddiey and Mateo sts., Fairmount Tract.

767 33 THIRTEENTH NEAR HOWARD: FINE bay-window cottage; 4 rooms, bath and base.

768 COTTAGE 3 SUNNY ROOMS; FURNISHED or unfurnished. 3021 Pine st.

769 COTTAGE 4 ROOMS: 2 BLOCKS FROM \$8. Mission st., cars. Apply 360 Jessie st.

## FLATS TO LET.

770 2518 MISSION—UPPER 6 SUNNY ROOMS: 2nd floor; 6 rooms; bath; \$25; 2nd, upper 7 rooms \$22.50; 339 Eddy, flat, 4 rooms; \$20. 2114A Prospect place, near California and Powell; 1st floor; \$10. 60; 2nd, 1st floor; \$14; 1305 Minna; 2nd floor; \$12; 834 Alabama, 1st floor; \$14; 4 rooms, \$11. W. H. CRIM &amp; CO., 118 Montgomery st.

771 1 CALL AT OFFICE AND GET A PRINTED list of all the houses and flats we have for rent; reasonable. 3 times each week. O'FARRELL &amp; CO., 11 Montgomery st.

772 2 EXTRA-CONVENIENT FLATS: 6 AND 7 rooms; baths; modern improvements; sun all day. Fell st., bet. Broderick and Baker.

773 FLAT: 4 ROOMS; NO CHILDREN. 1123 S. 8. 1st floor; bet. Leavenworth.

774 \$11 AND \$12—2 FLATS: 4 ROOMS. 31 Alvarado, bet. San Guerrero, bet. Twenty-second and Twenty-third.

775 NEW FLATS: COR. CHURCH AND Nankock sts.; bet. Eighteenth and Nineteenth; rents \$17. \$25.10.

776 2321 SIXTH—SUNNY FLAT 6 ROOMS, \$10. 27th and 28th.

777 CHEAP UPPER FLAT: 4 ROOMS, BATH; \$10. 217 Cowlingwood, nr. Nineteenth and Castro.

778 FLAT 3 LARGE ROOMS: SUNNY SIDE; large yard, garden. 110 Henry st.

779 SUNNY UPPER FLAT: 5 ROOMS AND bath. 18 Willow st., nr. Seventeenth and Valencia.

780 NEW SUNNY FLAT OF 4 ROOMS: LARGE yard. 52 Noe st., bet. 11th and 12th, off Harrison.

781 FLAT OF 4 ROOMS: 8 LEWIS ST., bet. Taylor and near Post.

782 311 LINDEEN AVE.—4 ROOMS AND BATH; \$10. 228 Rose ave., bet. Height and Page sts.

783 NEW, ELEGANT, SUNNY, MODERN 2 flats; 5 bath; each. \$95 and \$97 Golden Gate ave.

784 1011 McALLISTER; RENT \$16: FINE sunny upper flat; small family.

785 1001 CALIFORNIA—UPPER FLAT, 4 rooms; bath; light; modern improvements.

786 508 TAYLOR—SUNNY FURNISHED FRONT rooms; \$5 up; gas and bath included.

787 JESSIE, REBE, MINT—SUNNY FURNISHED room; 2 men and man and wife.

788 523 SEVENTH—TWO SUNNY FURNISHED housekeeping rooms, \$5.

789 524 FIFTH—FRONT ROOMS FOR HOUSEKEEPING; cheap; new house.

790 543 TURK—LARGE FRONT ROOMS FOR housekeeping; gas; bath; \$12 and \$16.

791 604 EDDY—SUNNY BAY-WINDOW ROOM, kitchen, complete for housekeeping.

792 1113 VALENTINE—PEASANT HOUSEKEEPING rooms; also single; gas and bath; rent reasonable.

793 1018 JACKSON, NR. MASON—2 SUNNY UNFURNISHED room; for housekeeping; 2 beds; \$14.

794 525 THIRD—SUNNY FRONT SUITE FOR housekeeping rooms; all complete; \$12.

795 526 LARKIN—3 NICELY FURNISHED sunny housekeeping rooms; central.

796 527 STOCKTON—2 OR 3 NICE SUNNY ROOMS FOR housekeeping; cheap; \$10.

797 217 GEARY—3 OFFICE ROOMS, KEY 2175.

798 DESK ROOM AT ROOM 6, SIXTH FLOOR, Mills building.

799 STABLES TO LET.

800 STABLE—FOUR STALLS: YARD; LOFT; water cheap. 295 Linden ave.

801 LOST.

802 OFFICES TO LET.

803 502 MONTGOMERY—CORNER ROOMS FOR offices; printer; light manufacturing; low rents.

804 2945 MISSION ST.—LAKE STORE AND 4 ROOMS; also 9 rms; upstairs; cheap.

805 207 STORES AND 213 POLK STREET; VERY NICE 207 stores. 4 rooms each, in fine order, \$20.

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819 207 STORES AND 213 POLK STREET; VERY NICE 207 stores. 4 rooms each, in fine order, \$20.

820 207 STORES AND 213 POLK STREET; VERY NICE 207 stores. 4 rooms each, in fine order, \$20.

821 207 STORES AND 213 POLK STREET; VERY NICE 207 stores. 4 rooms each, in fine order, \$20.

822 207 STORES AND 213 POLK STREET; VERY NICE 207 stores. 4 rooms each, in fine order, \$20.

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824 207 STORES AND 213 POLK STREET; VERY NICE 207 stores. 4 rooms each, in fine order, \$20.

825 207 STORES AND 213 POLK STREET; VERY NICE 207 stores. 4 rooms each, in fine order, \$20.

826 207 STORES AND 213 POLK STREET; VERY NICE 207 stores. 4 rooms each, in fine order, \$20.

827 207 STORES AND 213 POLK STREET; VERY NICE 207 stores. 4 rooms each, in fine order, \$20.

828 207 STORES AND 213 POLK STREET; VERY NICE 207 stores. 4 rooms each, in fine order, \$20.

829 207 STORES AND 213 POLK STREET; VERY NICE 207 stores. 4 rooms each, in fine order, \$20.

830 207 STORES AND 213 POLK STREET; VERY NICE 207 stores. 4 rooms each, in fine order, \$20.

831 207 STORES AND 213 POLK STREET; VERY

## PRESERVED THROUGH AGES

The Head of a Prehistoric Monster Embedded in Bitumen.

## IN THE BOWELS OF THE EARTH.

A Discovery in Asphalt Mines of Considerable Value to Science.

A remarkable discovery was made about four weeks ago in the asphaltum mines in Kern County, when miners working 120 feet below the surface excavated the skull of a prehistoric monster.

The bones were imbedded in the asphaltum deposit, and in close proximity were pieces of wood in fair state of preservation, though hardened and blackened like Irish bogwood of forests belonging to a far-away geological period.

Fossils in the bowels of the earth are nothing uncommon, but this jawbone, or skull, is more than a fossil, which fact gives it a peculiar significance in the study of geology and natural history.

There are several teeth in the jawbone that still have a coating of enamel, which proves that aons of ages ago beasts moving amid the desolation of earth had teeth differing none either in texture or form from those of the present age.

The enamel is well preserved in color and substance, though inside it the dentine is changed to asphaltum.

The skull is not perfect, as parts of it had either turned into the black substance itself or rotted away, although there re-

hillsides; creeks and little lakes of sulphurous water emitting a gas that ignites and blazes great masses of solid bitumen protruding from the ground like lava long gone cold; all these together and a soil on which strange, stunted brushwood grows form the asphaltum land.

There are large beds of infusorial earth 300 to 400 feet thick and extremely light.

The surface is bleached intensely white by the sun burning out the little asphalt oil on top. Underneath is a brown, impalpable dust like volcano ashes—a mighty ash heap, and yet composed of shells of the infusoria, visible only under a powerful microscope.

From the presence of this dust it may be taken that asphalt is infusorial also, being formed out of animal matter of infusoria, while the mineral matter, or white sand dust, remains about.

There are beds of brown sand, almost a sandstone, parallel to the direction of asphaltum deposits, and seemingly underlying them in the strata. This brown sand coheres through the agency of asphaltum material in it, and has stood like a dike against the erosion of geological periods.

One more very interesting feature of the district is the mineral tar, as it is commonly called, or liquid asphaltum.

It exudes in many places and trickles down hill until a hollow is reached and black pools are formed. In those pools lizards, beetles, rabbits, birds, and even a deer and a bear have been found, all embalmed by the liquid that killed them.

THE THREE GESE AND A GOAT.

How They Continue to Annoy a New York Pound-keeper.

Yet the Goat is Declared to Be a Fine One and the Geese Are Ready to Roast.

A black goat and three white geese are waiting to be sold at the Public Pound, 2354 Arthur avenue, Fortham, says the New York Times.

Poundmaster Michael Donohue, the black goat and the three white geese were ready to carry out their part of the sale just as announced. The only trouble was that no one went to the sale. Therefore the black goat is still eating the Poundmaster's hay, while the geese are getting fat at his corn-crib.

The fact that the sale did not come off indicates that the goat and goose market above the Harlem River is overstocked. Poundmaster Donohue says he will be thankful to find some one who is willing to give \$675 cents for the goat.

The public pound at Fortham is within five minutes' walk of the railroad station.

There was a blood-red flag flying in front of the Poundkeeper's house all day yesterday. It bore the words, "Public Sale."

Yet no one stopped to buy the black goat or the three white geese.

The pound is not a very attractive place.

One knocks at a little red door in the basement of Mr. Donohue's house and if it be a day for a sale Mr. Donohue is there to guide the visitor through a dark passage-way, more or less encumbered with washtubs into the pens at the back of the house that connect with the public pound.

There is a row of stalls under a long shed, in which the animals found straying about the streets or vacant lots of the north side are kept until their owners call for them, or until they are sold at public auction.

In one of these stalls yesterday the black goat nibbled hay. He is a first-class goat in every way. He had long, wavy chin whiskers and a band of white about his neck that looked like a necklace, giving him quite a sanctimonious air. A policeman found him in an old Hudson and Third-ty-third street, and after a long struggle got him to the pound. That was seven days ago.

Mr. Donohue said that late one afternoon he saw a swirling cloud of dust coming toward the pound from down the road. Finally he found that in the center of the dust cloud were a big policeman and a little goat, but he could not tell which one was doing the leading.

That is the way the sanctimonious-looking goats get into the pound. The geese are treated the same day.

Foundation Donohue kept goat and geese three days without saying a word. Then he had a notice of the coming auction sale published and waited three days more. The poundmaster hung out the little red flag yesterday. Though they were not sold, Mr. Donohue has not given up, and for a week or two longer he will keep them in the hope of finding purchasers.

He began early yesterday morning to make preparations for the sale. He and his hired man cleaned out all the stalls, straightened things about the yard, and paid particular attention to the black goat's toilet. The goat rewarded them for their pains by butting them once or twice. But all their care and goat and goose customers staid away.

"It's a bad thing altogether," said Mr. Donohue. "If I had to depend on keeping a pound I'd starve. A lucky thing for me it is that I have a little outside business. Now, look at that goat. He's eaten two or three times his value already, and he will go right on eating for two or three weeks longer, bad luck to him."

"Do I get many goats here?" Well, I should say I did. Seven or eight some weeks. Some one most always comes to claim 'em. They don't amount to a little bit, though. They don't want goats. They would, though, if the stray goats were like my milk goat there. She is good for two pints of milk a day."

"Geese and such things don't amount to much. Lots of them are brought here. Not many chickens, though. They know enough to go to their own roosts."

"We have some pretty big sales up here. Now and then a horse strays in or a cow that no one comes to claim. Then there is a sale that amounts to something."

Mr. Donohue added a few words derogatory to goats, went to the street door to see if there were any customers coming and then gave the black goat and his own goats their dinner.

OKLAHOMA FOR DIVORCE.

South Dakota's Legislature has finally defeated the effort to amend the divorce law of that State on the line of "free-and-easy." The movement to re-establish the old conditions, under which no previous residence in the Territory was necessary to the beginning of a suit for divorce, which would be forthcoming in ninety days, has failed, and the hotel-keepers and lawyers are in a condition of disgust, says the St. Louis Republic.

Oklahoma is taking the place in odorous fame which South Dakota has refused to assume. Practically the old Dakota divorce law now prevails in Oklahoma, with the additional advantage that no notice is to be served upon the person from whom a divorce is sought, unless by accident he or she should happen to see a printed notice of the application in some obscure Oklahoma paper.

Several large hotels are to be erected in the principal towns of Oklahoma, and the divorce lawyers of South Dakota are preparing to move.

A story is told of an English surgeon, who, in his earlier days, attended a critical operation in Paris. When it was over the complete silence and immobility of the patient held the students in awed suspense. After a few moments, seeing still no signs of the agonies, they knew the patient must be suffering, they exclaimed in one breath: "He is dead; he is dead!" "No, gentlemen," one of the chief surgeons answered, "he is not dead; he is English."

An interdenominational convention of Christian ministers is to be held in Virginia during the present month. The list of those who will take part includes 119 Methodists, 114 Baptists, 30 Presbyterians, 15 Lutherans and 11 Episcopalians. The convention is called to discuss the office of the Holy Spirit.

Practically little geological work has been done in the region where the fossils were found. Just fifty miles to the west of Bakersfield, high up in the desolate mountains skirting the western San Joaquin Valley, this strange land lies. Blinding asphalts and parched white dust, pools of liquid asphaltum and white dust, pools of pitchy viscous stuff trickling from cracks in

## PUTTING ON THE PATCHES.

How Valuable Paintings Are Mended by Skilled Artists.

## A STORY OF ONE OF THEM.

Three Years' Time Is Taken Up to Restore a Single Canvas.

When I tell you that by a certain science and a delicate art the paint can be removed from wood or canvas and successfully placed upon new canvas, and that even the ink upon a fine engraving may be transferred from one piece to another without in the least destroying the impression of the picture, you may be astonished, although, in fact, this is being done every day by the men engaged in this remarkable art, writes Marvin R. Clark in the Philadelphia Times. It is a delicate art, as you will readily understand, and requires a patient hand and the eye of an artist to perform the work, but these are at the service of those who can afford to pay well for the work.

The most delicate part of this peculiar art and that which is most remunerative is the work upon paintings, and this has two distinct branches—one the easy process of filling the cracks made by age or accident, and the other the more difficult art of transferring a painting from one canvas to another, and what is most difficult of all work, the transferring of a painting from wood to canvas. The first work—that of filling the cracks—is done with a composition worked in from the back, after which it is backed with canvas.

The renovator of oil paintings makes light of the ordinary work of transferring the canvas-backed painting to a new canvas, but it takes years of experience to accomplish the simplest part of this work, and few men are born who have the tact and delicacy of touch requisite for the art. In such transferring several pieces of tissue paper are pasted on the face of the painting and are then removed by hand. What this is completely dry, the canvas is thoroughly wet and then it is peeled and picked thoroughly, thread by thread, from the back of the picture, thus leaving the painting fast to the paper on the face. When this is dried again a new canvas is glued to the back of the picture, and this in turn is dry the tissue paper is wet and peeled off from the face. When again thoroughly dry the picture is ready for the cleaning and renovating process.

The transferring of paintings has been rendered more difficult of late years for the reason that they may be made of modern times and have been done upon wood because painters have become fond of painting on wood on account of its being so firm and smooth under the brush. Many artists in Spain and Italy use wood now almost exclusively, and our American artists are rapidly following their example. But wood will decay, and when it does it must be looked after and repaired, and sometimes the entire painting must be transferred from this rotting wood in order to preserve it from ruin and complete extinction.

The picture-mender worthy of his title is an aristocrat and he necessarily feels his importance, for he is not a man of science? Indeed he is, and a man with a science, too. He has learned his science through many years of experience, perhaps, for the very men who are noted for being adepts in the art—and there are only three of them throughout the entire length and breadth of New York—were brought up, it may be said, in an artist's studio and have a knowledge of the art, and the feelings of a doubtful ownership which kept for sale. All started from low and impeded beginnings and all have made themselves wealthy by good work andunning speech. Three only, in a city of a million and a half souls, have reached perfection in an art that pays the artisan a greater remuneration than even the master painters of modern times receive for their labor with brush and pencil.

Through the courtesy of the owner of a large artstore I procured the name and address of the three, and I called upon each of them as the best of the three, while he reiterated "there are only three picture-menders in the entire city, sir, only three and no more—not even any pretenders."

In reply to my question as to the profitability of the business of picture-mending, this gentleman said:

"I do not know of any profession or business, trade or whatever name you may call an occupation by that can compare to the profession of picture-mending in regard to its money-making qualifications, especially when you consider the small amount of capital and outlay required to carry on the work. In fact a man with a good idea of the work before him may start without a cent and make a fortune in a year. There is always plenty of work for him to do, and the only difficulty lies with us who take the work from our regular customers and turn it over to the picture-mender. We are pestered to death with men who want to get back their work for us, who take the work from our regular customers and turn it over to the picture-mender."

The invitation met no prompt response. There was a fumble with the handle, a fatiguing wiping of feet on the flag, then, as if by electricity, the door flew open.

"Well?" said Genth. "What is it?" "I have come," said the visitor, "about a berth—on a smack."

"I have no use coming to me, my man," said Hurley. "You must go to the skipper."

"The skipper," said the other; "why they'd laugh at me. I don't believe they'd have given me for ballast. Yet they'd have given something for a nod from me once. I had no need to then come like a beggar to the Fleet—not I. You know that, Hurley."

For the first time Genth looked up. His pen dropped from his fingers and made a great blot on the neatly ruled page. "Tom Harrington?" he exclaimed.

"All that's left of me," said the arrival with a smile, "is to come to the remains: 'rather shady, down at the heel, pockets empty, short of his splendor, but Tom Harrington still."

Genth surmised as much. Tom Harrington was the son of a Herringbourne solicitor. The old lawyer had worked hard to save money; his son, to spend it. In three or four years Tom Harrington had spent the accumulations of thirty or forty. Yet he had been more fortunate than Genth Hurley, for he had won from Genth the woman he loved. As Genth looked at Harrington the change in the latter startled him. The boy still insisted on the name, the man, the trimness, jauntiness. His hands were still small and white, his face handsome. But the fire in the shifty blue eyes burned low; they were encircled by dark, hollow rims, and the full, red lips were a shade blue and tremulous. He was Genth's age, but looked older. He had lost a lot of health in the shearing process.

"I was told," said Hurley, "you were going to the pace, but I never thought it was so bad as this. I'm sorry."

"Don't preach; I get enough of that at home."

Genth's dark eyes unconsciously hardened. "How were you brought to this?" he asked.

"C's and B's—cards and billiards—and, incidentally, B's and S's. In my time I have backed many horses. If they'd won I shouldn't have been here. Understand, I'm not the only one—plenty have been broke besides me. In gentlemanly games, too. All of us love sport. It is the backbone of England. I can't see it's my fault; it's the old man's."

Genth looked at him inquiringly.

"The old man didn't mean me to be a gentleman, why he made a gentleman of me?" Why did he send me to a tip-top school, give me first-class ideas and all that? and not leave me enough money to develop these first-class ideas? That puzzles me. Now, if I hadn't been a soft fool; if I had married a woman who had got a bit."

Genth's eyes grew harder. He picked up his pen and slowly drew a piece of blotting paper over the ink blot. "How is your wife?" he asked abruptly.

"Oh, Nell is all right. She takes a bit of dressing and minnery. She was always a handy girl with her fingers. She is dead now, though. I'm forced to do like that. I have tried to once for all get rid of her. I had to force her to do it."

It was the picture-mender.

To my surprise the second floor of this costly mansion was fitted up as what appeared at first sight to be a carpenter-shop, for room on the mansard floor and in the front room the mansard floor was the workshop of the carpenter. The front room was a long, broad carpenter's bench, with

vises and all the tools requisite for the work of a carpenter, and in the back room was another bench or table covered with tools in great variety. At the bench was a young man employed in planing what appeared to be a piece of oak with a jack plane whose iron was concave, so that the wood was grooved inwards by the outer edge. "I'm your man," he said. "I'm the carpenter. I'm the man who is to do the work."

"Well," said Genth, "a vessel came in this afternoon to wake up; so I thought of the Fleet. When there is nothing else doing every one thinks of the Fleet; and if you have a berth ready for me to jump into, why, I'm your man." He had suddenly set more than a ballast value on himself. It showed that Harrington was still merciful.

"Well," said Genth, "a vessel came in this afternoon to wake up; so I thought of the Fleet. When there is nothing else doing every one thinks of the Fleet; and if you have a berth ready for me to jump into, why, I'm your man."

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## SCALPING STILWELL.

O. C. Miller Digs Up a Bit of the Detective's Record.

## SERVED TIME IN CANADA.

Convicted of Criminal Libel and Sentenced to Fine and Imprisonment.

## IN THE GRAND JURY'S HANDS.

Copy of the Court Proceedings Transmitted to Foreman W. H. Gagan Yesterday.

When Detective Stilwell made his report to Governor Budd and the Grand Jury in regard to the alleged deficiencies in the new ferry foundations he scarcely realized the fact that he would be likely to come in for a share of adverse criticism from the friends of those whom he attacked. It seems, however, that his accusations to a great extent rest upon his own statements. His credibility as authority in the case is therefore held to be open to criticism, on



Detective Stilwell.

the ground that he is acting in a public and semi-official capacity. This view of the case is taken by O. C. Miller of 777 Market street, this city, who yesterday sent an accusatory letter to the Grand Jury. Mr. Miller's letter is as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 20, 1895.  
To the Honorable the Grand Jury of the City and County of San Francisco—GENTLEMEN: Having noticed that Mr. C. J. Stilwell has been instructed by State officials to investigate,

as an expert, the construction of the foundation of a new ferry depot at the foot of Market street, and as same has been officially brought to your attention, it occurs to me that perhaps you would like to know something of his personal history. I beg leave to offer you the enclosed information.

I have known C. J. Stilwell for a period of eight years in San Diego County, and elsewhere in this State. During his residence in San Diego he was known as a disreputable character, and wholly addicted to the excessive use of intoxicating liquors, and was not regarded as a reputable citizen. I have seen a certified copy of proceedings of court from Canada, upon it is shown that C. J. Stilwell was convicted of criminal libel. I enclose herewith copy of the court proceedings. Other facts touching Stilwell's bad character have been brought to my attention, and may be shown to your honorable body, if you so desire. Very respectfully yours,

O. C. MILLER.

In an interview yesterday Mr. Miller said: "I could add a great deal to what I have said about Stilwell, but I do not care to speak further on the subject unless I am called upon by the Grand Jury, when I shall certainly be able to substantiate everything I have said."

A certified copy of the court proceedings in Canada was transmitted by Mr. Miller to Hon. W. H. Gagan, foreman of the Grand Jury. The transcript in full is given herewith.

Those who have interested themselves in Mr. Stilwell's history have secured other documentary evidence touching his career which will be laid before the Grand Jury in case the members of that august body desire to further acquaint themselves with the antecedents of the expert who recently furnished them with materials on which to base an investigation.

Sheriff D. J. McIntyre of Cornwall, Ontario, Canada, writes as follows: "C. J. Stilwell was convicted of the crime of libel. Remained in jail from the date of sentence October 29, 1887, to November 16, when he was released by order of his Excellency the Governor-General on payment of fine."

Sheriff McIntyre's letter is dated February 19, 1885.

A detective, writing from Liverpool, England, under date of March 2, 1895, says: "Stilwell is a native of Coventry, County Warwickshire, his father being a watchmaker and jeweler. He is a printer by trade, and became a member of the Liverpool Typographical Society on November 9, 1878. He then obtained employment at the Catholic Refuge for Boys in St. Anne street, Liverpool, as overseer to teach boys. He held this position for two years, when he left and started a paper called the Cricket Journal and Athletic Record. This paper only existed a few months. Stilwell suddenly decamped, leaving in debt to everybody who trusted him. Stilwell is regarded as a very shady character. While in Liverpool he lodged with a Mr. and Mrs. Harbord. His relations with Harbord's wife led to a separation between Harbord and his wife. There was also a man named Byone who lodged at Harbord's, a man of similar type to Stilwell. Stilwell and Byone were mixed up together in the forging of Brazilian postage stamps. The dies were found in the possession of Byone and he was taken into custody, but the prosecution was not proceeded with, on account of legal difficulty in the way of extradition, etc. Stilwell knew that he was suspected, and I believe that this really led to his so suddenly quitting England."

Under date of Friday, March 29, 1895, the

same detective writes: "I ascertained that Harbord and his wife kept 'sly brothels' or 'accommodation houses' in various parts of the country, and so their movements were as far as possible kept secret; in fact, they were convicted of keeping a brothel in Lord Nelson street, Liverpool, and Stilwell lived there, knowing it to be a brothel. By appointment I saw Mr. Cooper, the secretary of the Liverpool Typographical Society, and with him examined the books of the society, and found that Stilwell was admitted a member on November 14, 1874, and was expelled November 9, 1878, for 'ratting,' meaning that he had taken employment at a place not allowable under the society's rules. I made further inquiry as to Stilwell's connection with the forger of Brazilian stamps. He was suspected because he was living at the same place as Byone, who was in possession of the dies for making the stamps and that he and Stilwell were closely associated with each other; and it was proven, also, that he knew what Byone was doing, and so was an accessory, for which he could have been criminally charged had the offense been proceeded with. Stilwell would probably remember me, as I adjudicated on the case in my official capacity."

As throwing some light on Stilwell's character, a letter of which the following is a copy, will be submitted to the Grand Jury:

PORLTAND, Christmas Night.

Mr. Larry Barton—MY DEAR LARRY: I know what you want, but I cannot give it to you. My experience with him cost me \$1300 in three months, and my confidence in him left me without a chance to get even.

All that I know of him is what he told me. He said that he was born near Liverpool, England, and was a printer by trade. He is a practical printer. He had charge of a school of some kind in which the pupils were taught the type-setting business.

My recollection is what he told me was that he had a paper on commercial paper in Liverpool and sailed on the steamship Indians, Captain Sargent. When he landed in Philadelphia he took a trip to Canada and there got married.

I have heard all kinds of stories about him as to his former wife and why he had to leave Liverpool, but I do not recollect the story.

If you have a correspondent in Liverpool he should dig up his history for you. His nature is dishonest, I believe, as he tried to take advantage of my parents' confidence in me.

While writing this I remember that I was told that he was compelled to leave Canada one night and that he had to leave England. His father-in-law, Poulin, I don't believe knows anything about his history previous to his arrival in Canada.

The man has a record, I am sure, and I will tell you why. One night I had blood in my eye and a man by the throat and felt like killing him. Stilwell took hold of me and said: "Let him go. You will do time if you don't watch. I did it and I know what I am talking about."

A newspaper man tumbles if he is hit and I tumbled then, but it was too late.

Fancy this letter may give you a pointer, and if I can give you any more suggestions let me know. Liverpool is the place that you want to hear from first. Yours,

R. L. LEE.

Septimus de Greayer, a stock broker, said yesterday that he has good reason to remember Private Detective Stilwell. Speaking of Stilwell's employment as an expert on the ferry foundation, considering his record in the past, Mr. de Greayer said:

"I am surprised that such a man as Stilwell could be selected to perform official duties of any kind where the material interests of reputable citizens are at stake, and more especially in such an important matter as this."

"As far as I know him he is a man without a vestige of honor or trustworthiness. Shortly after my brother's death Stilwell came to me and said he was going to Los Angeles to see about some property. He wanted a loan of \$50 as a matter of convenience for a few days. I told him I did not have the money to spare, but he pressed the matter and told me he had done me service in the reports of the tragedy in the columns of the Examiner. Finally he said that he wanted the money so badly that he would make it a matter of honor with me as to payment."

"At last I acquiesced and gave him \$50, taking his note therefor, in which he agreed to pay the money ten days after date. That was on June 11, 1892. He went to Los Angeles, and in order to carry out his contemptible tricky work he sent me a telegram from there that he would be delayed for a few days and could not settle the note until his return."

"That was the last I saw or heard of him until a few months ago, when I met him in an elevator and I spoke to him plainly about his deception. He informed me that he would call upon me and pay the note in a few days and—well, here's the note, and I guess it is not worth the paper it's written on."

"I have heard many scaly transactions mentioned in connection with Stilwell's name, but that is the only experience I ever had with him, and it is enough. He might have cost me more."

Harry N. Gray of Gray Brothers, in speaking of the attack made by Stilwell on his firm, said:

"For a long time I have heard rumors of Stilwell's back history, but have never had any proof in regard to his derelictions. I am told, however, that the evidence will be forthcoming if he demands an investigation of the charges made against him by those who pretend to be well acquainted with him. In regard to his insinuations against the company of which I am a member, I desire to say that we never had anything to do with the furnishing of the cement used in the ferry foundations."

"Everybody who knows the facts will testify that I am telling the simple truth when I say this. It seems rather hard that a reputable business man should be made to suffer by being pilloried by an ex-convict, a man who has been convicted of criminal libel and has served time in jail for that crime. A man who has once been punished for unlawful assaults upon character ought to be more careful I should think. Yet it appears that after coming here Stilwell has gone into the same kind of business that he followed in Canada. So far as his accusations against Gray Brothers are concerned everything that he says in his report is absolutely false."

THE MORTUARY RECORD.

There Were One Hundred and Twelve Deaths in San Francisco Last Week.

There were 112 deaths in San Francisco during the week ending April 20. Among the causes of death were:

Apoplexy 2, asthma 1, bronchitis 5, Bright's disease 1, cancer 6, typhoid fever 3, heart disease 7, homicide 4, phthisis 20, old age 4, suicide 6, lung disease 2.

There were twelve deaths of persons ranging in ages from 20 to 30 years, eighteen from 30 to 40, fifteen from 40 to 50 and fourteen from 50 to 60.

ATTORNEY WATT DISPLACED.

James Alva Watt is no longer the attorney for the board of directors of the defunct People's Home Savings Bank. His services were dispensed with yesterday and John Flory selected his successor at a salary not to exceed \$250 a month.

PILES! PILES! Mac's Infallible Pile Cure. Cures all cases of blind, bleeding, itching and protruding piles. Price 50 cents. A. McBoyle & Co., druggists, 504 Washington street.

Each and every pair of Royal Worcester Corsets is stamped inside on the elastic tape at the waist. If the name is not there they are not genuine Royal Worcester. The place to buy them is at the fitting-rooms, 10 Geary street, corner of Kearny, where they are sold at a very low price.

Dr. Travers, skin diseases; superficial hair removed by electricity. 1170 Market street.

## TO ORDER LOCOMOTIVES

Three Engines for the Valley Railroad Are Selected.

DIRECTORS WILL BE BUSY.

Engineers Have Pushed Into the Valley Away From Post-offices.

Senor Mejia is a brother-in-law to the President, and is a very wealthy planter. He is on his way to Europe, and will leave in a few weeks. He is to be educated at the University of Madrid, where he will be told by Antonio Ezeta of the wholesale slaughter of the latter's supporters in Salvador.

"I left Salvador on the 1st of the month," said he, "and at that time everything was very quiet, and there had been no trouble at any time previous to my departure. The country has never been in such a state of prosperity as it is under the present administration. The election was very satisfactory and passed off quietly."

The Sydne brought a large cargo of coffee.

It was announced in last Monday's CALL that J. Harlow of the San Francisco Handball Court had joined the professional ranks and had issued a challenge to play any amateur or professional on the coast, Champion Jones excepted, a match for \$60 a side. John Riordan, the coast champion, was preferred.

Some doubt having been thrown upon Harlow's good faith in issuing the challenge, he wrote a letter to the CALL, in which he said: "My challenge, which appeared in last Monday's CALL, offering to play J. Riordan on the coast of the Pacific Coast (Jones barred), still holds good, and I am willing and anxious that the CALL shall accept from me the sum of \$60 a side, as per my challenge above referred to. I do this to show that I am acting in good faith."

The \$60 was deposited yesterday with the business manager of the CALL and will remain in his hands for a week waiting for some one to cover it. If it is not covered Harlow will claim the championship of the Pacific Coast, now held by Riordan, which he would be justified in doing according to sporting rules.

If the challenge is accepted one half the games will be played in the San Francisco court, the remainder to be selected by whoever accepts the challenge.

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# Up the MEDITERRANEAN On a FRUITER.

BY DENIS KEARNEY.

It was in the summer of 1865 that we sailed from Boston in the Bounding Billow, then a handsome bark-rigged craft. She was built in Chelsea for the Mediterranean fruit trade, was copper bottomed and copper fastened, put together to make time, was a fast sailer, could beat to windward like a yacht, as proud as a peacock and fairly danced upon the waters. Her masts were very lofty, and yards long and heavy. The big single topsails she carried were made of No. 1 cotton canvas, and the foot and leech ropes were of hemp.

When dressed in her sea robes of snowy whiteness, cut in the fashion of the time and trimmed to catch the passing breeze, she looked like a sea bird as her bows rose and fell to be kissed by the ocean's glistening swell.

Young man, she was born long before you were. She was the product of a past age, and she came upon the field of action when the Yankee clippers dotted every sea, the starry banner then flew proudly from every peak, and the world's harbors were filled with our country's ships.

She was commanded by Captain Vidulich. He was an Austrian, large-framed, deep-cheeked, swarthy-looking, and was close on to 60 years of age. His face was the color of Stockholm tar, and he wore big, bushy whiskers, the hairs of which were as coarse and stiff as pig's bristles. He had an ugly look, and at the first glance you would have imagined yourself in the presence of one of the pirates who used to cruise along the Spanish main and boasted of the many victims they had made "walk the plank." He could speak English fairly well, was a fine sailor, a good navigator and a thorough business man. He was a tremendous eater. I've seen him

and heard him tell the man who relieved him at eight bells to "keep her full and by."

He showed no sign of sickness then, and when I went below to turn in it wasn't with the expectation of being called two hours later to administer to the wants of this same sailor, who was now dying in the clutches of a dreaded scourge.

"It can't be possible," said I to Mr. Cushing, as I reached the deck, "that George has got the cholera."

"I hope not, sir," he answered, "but it looks like it, or I'm a fish."

On reaching the forecastle I found it deserted. Even the watch below, now utterly demoralized, had taken their straw mattresses out onto the main deck and made their beds under the shadow of the weather bulwarks.

"What's the matter with you, George?" I asked, as I threw the glare of my bullethead lantern into the lower berth, where he lay groaning. "I'm dying, sir; I'm dying! Can't you do something for me?" was the poor fellow's reply in a voice that was scarcely audible.

"Don't be a baby, George. Cheer up, boy boy; you've got no cholera. I'll pull you through this all right. I've got something in the medicine-chest that will cure you in fifteen minutes. I'll get it." I did, and when I came back he was dead, stone dead. The hated cholera had selected for its victim the only one of us who wouldn't nor didn't go ashore.

The night through dark and dismal looking, was warm. It was an Italian summer night. The stars were out in plenty, as above the royal trucks could be seen Orion amid his blazing belt twinkling down upon the lonesome ocean and the now infected bark. We had fallen upon a calm. There wasn't enough of air aloft to fill the royals, and the vessel lay motionless upon the water, having lost her steerage way. The sails hung listlessly from

and Judy show will be glad to learn that the exhibition has a serious side as well as a comic one—is in fact a direct lineal descendant of the ancient miracle plays which our fathers were fond of in the six or seven centuries ago. At least that is the opinion of the Rev. G. R. Woodward, who on Saturday delivered a lecture on "Ancient Carols" in the chapter-house of St. Paul's to members of the Plainsong and Medieval Music Society. He contended that the modern Punch and Judy show, with its tambourine, drum and pipe, represents the triumph of virtue over vice. Punch is very like Pons, or Pounce (Pontius) Pilate. Judy was intended for Judas, the traitor, or for Judith, who slew Holofernes, and Toby was evidently the figure mentioned in the book of Tobit. He also discussed the Italian derivation of the word and held that the modern form of the old religious show was simply a corrupted edition of a miracle play which had Pontius Pilate as its hero.—London Telegraph.

## MECHANICS ALARMED.

Liens Filed Against the Nob Hill Apartment-House.

The Nob Hill Development Company, which was organized and incorporated for the purpose of erecting an apartment-house at California and Jones streets, is having trouble with its contractors. Fletcher & Jordan were the original contractors, but things were not going on to their satisfaction and Jordan assumed the contract, which he sold to S. Gillette. The latter being unable to get his payments has filed with the Recorder a mechanics' lien for \$10,320 in his favor.

The Blue Rock Contracting Company and John Little have also filed liens in the sums of \$498 and \$1,157 respectively. Work on the building has not progressed very far, and it is thought the Nob Hill Company will not be able to carry out the plans for a swell apartment-house so elaborately outlined in the articles of incorporation some months ago.

## HOLD T RAIL PARTIES.

The S. P. Company Obstinate Refuses to Remove Its Old Tracks.

As a Result the Residents of the Richmond District Are Doing the Work.

The refusal of the Southern Pacific Company to remove its "dead" rails from a number of the thoroughfares in the Richmond district has caused the progressive residents of that part of the city to become exceeding wroth.

They are attesting their displeasure in quite an unusual manner, which is supplemental to the action taken by the improvement club in regular session assembled.

The Richmond District Improvement Club expressed its desire to have the "dead" rails removed some time ago, and appointed a committee to wait on Superintendent Vining. The committee obtained no satisfaction. Superintendent Vining was in a facetious humor, and met the expostulations of the committee with the remark that he did not know the lines of the Market-street Cable Company took in any portion of the Richmond district. "And, by the way, where is this Richmond place you talk about?" asked Mr. Vining.

Thereafter the residents took the matter in hand, and organized nocturnal T rail parties.

During several nights recently rails have been torn up, two, three and half a dozen at a time, and laid along the curb.

The objectionable rails are on First avenue, between Point Lobos avenue and D street, on Point Lobos avenue from First to Twentieth avenues. They are the old-fashioned T rails and have not been left in their present position for the purpose of holding franchises.

The company has no desire to operate lines along these streets, and the neglect simply takes the form of an avoidance of the expense incidental to their removal.

Another source of complaint on the part of the resident property-owners of this district is the failure and refusal of the company to remove the ties of the old steam railway on Central avenue. The rails were torn up three years ago and the ties still remain embedded in the roadway. Repeated demands have been preferred, but the company, in its arrogant indifference to public and private convenience, has refused to heed the numerous complaints.

G. R. Fletcher, the ex-president of the former Point Lobos Improvement Club, says the complaint is general among the residents, and that their action in tearing up the rails themselves is only a natural consequence of the company's indifferent neglect.

## FOUND A MONSTER.

An Embryotic Dragon Frightens a Party of Poppy Hunters at Sausalito.

In an abandoned prospect hole on a hillside behind Old Sausalito dwells a huge, uncanny monster which has spread terror among the children who visit that locality in search of poppies. It is lizard-shaped, with red scales, and basked every sunny afternoon in front of the cave. One day last week a party of young people halted in front of the hole and were preparing to have lunch when the lizard appeared. It thrust out its long tongue and crawled toward the children, who fled, screaming, from the neighborhood. They saw enough of it, however, to describe it as a most repulsive and ferocious looking animal. Its length is almost three feet and it is some eighteen inches wide. The head was round and *flat*, and the tail short; the eyes were fiery red and the claws short and stumpy. A description of more detail was impossible to procure from the badly scared party. The most self-possessed, a girl of 14, declared that it was unlike anything she had ever seen before. Its attitude was decidedly aggressive and it emitted a musky and very disagreeable odor. An attempt will be made this week to capture this strange monster, and if it should prove anything out of the ordinary Professor Jordan of the Palo Alto University will sit upon the remains of his clothes.

We brought the body off to the vessel's waist and, by the light of a lantern lamp I wrapped and sewed it up in an old piece of sheeting, and heavy with the weight of the feet, then laid it on the carpenter's stage tops up and feet toward the rail to be ready for launching into the ocean at midnight.

I had in the meantime told the captain what I was doing and asked him if he was going to get up to attend the funeral. He didn't. He afterward told me that Mrs. Vidulich was badly frightened as it was and he didn't want her to see us pitching the corpse overboard.

They had had no headway so there was no need of us backing the mainmast. Everything being ready all collected in a group around the gangway with our heads uncovered. Four men lifted the body onto the upper rail of the bulwarks and shoved the stage far enough out for it to balance and held it there with an outward tilt, while the steward read the burial service from a small Bible that he always carried about his clothes.

A strange character, indeed, was this sorrowful corpse. He was tall, lantern-jawed and much older than the captain, with a long white beard and hair that covered his neck, which he combed with the greatest of care.

Without being considered at all irreverent, in looks he reminded me of one of the group that I had seen in a painting in the magnificent cathedral of St. John's at Malta and pointed out to me as the twelve apostles. He was a confirmed spiritualist. Impressively and with dramatic effect he read the service, and when he said "I commit this body to the deep" in his own hand he pushed up the end of the stage and the dead shipmate slid into the sea, leaving nothing to mark his resting-place save a few phosphorescent bubbles, but they disappeared as quickly as they rose.

A few months later we could be seen passing the Rock of Gibraltar homeward bound, with a spanking breeze from off the port quarter; our *tigallan*, topmast and lower stunsails were set and the sea was running with us.

Our hold was chock full of oranges and lemons, and we were hurrying home to sell them to the Yankees before they spoiled.

DENIS KEARNEY.

Special Address to Young Men.

The address before the young men's meeting at the First Baptist Church, on the 15th inst., will be delivered by Rev. J. E. Farstad, pastor of Howard Presbyterian Church. The service for gentlemen between 16 and 40 years of age. No ladies admitted.

## THE BOUNDING BILLOW HOMeward BOUND.

when seated at the dinner-table at sea take and cut up half a dozen raw onions, and placing them on top of six uncooked red herrings, would pour over all half a pint of sweet oil, the same quantity of vinegar, a tablespoonful of mustard, sprinkle it with red pepper, mix and thengulp the whole lot down. He claimed that it gave him an appetite for his dinner. I had heard of "eye-openers" and "nightcaps," and for the first time I met a man who relished a noonday stomach-opener. "You fellows," he used to say laughingly, "eat to live, but I live to eat."

On thisious voyage he married a young girl in Messina that he courted from her childhood through the postoffices of two continents, but they never met until the day she became his wife. She too was an Austrian, and came from her husband's native place. He carried her to sea with him. She was a tall, handsome young woman, with dark, rolling eyes that blazed in their sockets; her head was heavily covered with a waving mass of coal-black hair that hung loosely over her shoulders, reaching to her waist. She had a complexion that resembled a Spanish olive. She was approaching her twenty-fifth birthday couldn't speak a word of English and I took her to be the old man's daughter when we first met and modestly apologized for calling her miss.

We were bound for Malta with a cargo of New England rum and leaf tobacco. When we arrived at Valetta, the chief seaport of the Maltese group, our consignees notified us that the cholera was raging there in all its virulence; and as we had to go to other Mediterranean ports for a cargo we were compelled to disgorge in quarantine. We proceeded to do so, but one afternoon Captain Vidulich accidentally brushed up against a lighterman, who reported the occurrence to his superior officer and he immediately ordered us into quarantine.

We now came in contact with the residents, as all who wished went ashore.

There was one among the crew forward who couldn't be induced to go. He was a superstitious German sailor named George, and he had such dread of the cholera that no amount of coaxing could get him to leave the vessel.

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After the freight was all out we sailed for Japan, an out-of-the-way place to serve a few weeks' sentence in quarantine and we were bound for the Sicilian Sea against a light head wind, when at four bells (10 p.m.) my stateroom door was opened and a whispered voice called, "Mr. Kearney, oh, Mr. Kearney, wake up, sir, wake up. George is very sick. I'm half afraid 'tis the cholera he's got."

"The devil you say!"

"'Tis true, sir."

"'Gott denkt der captain then," I said, "but be careful; don't let Mrs. Vidulich hear you."

"I did, sir."

"Did his wife hear you?"

"She must have, for when shutting the door I heard her say something to the 'old man' in Italian."

"What did he say?"

"He told me to tell you that he was a little bit under the weather, for you to get up, go and see George, and do what you could to relieve him."

It was Mr. Cushing who called and woke me out of a sound sleep. He was the second mate of the Bounding Billow.

We left Malta that morning, and during the last dog watch George took his turn at the wheel. I stood close to the binnacle

## IDYLLS of the FIELDS.

BY A NATURALIST AT LARGE.

It is raining. Up above me on the road several picnickers who have been caught in this April shower are hurrying in search of shelter. They look down curiously upon me sitting here in the rain under a drooping willow. Probably they are saying to themselves that I do not know enough to go in when it rains, and perhaps they are right. I am sorry for them—their pleasure outing is so obviously spoiled by the patterning drops, but for my own part I am happy.

There is something peculiarly gentle and courteous about an April shower. You are not fully conscious, even while the drops are falling, that the sun is shining behind the light clouds. And the drops themselves come down so gently, tentatively offering themselves, as it were, to the

weed seems to render most skins impervious to the attacks of the Ishmaelite of our woods and fields.

But watch the wormwood. See how the raindrops quiver for an instant upon the tips of the pinnate leaves, then follow each other in a mad chase down the central grooves of the leaves. Each frise from three ridges on the stem of the plant, and between these ridges lie shallow grooves down which the raindrops fall and soak into the soil, leaving the plant moist. Now you can tell, from watching the conduct of these leaves, what sort of a root the wormwood has. I have never pulled one up, but I am sure it has a main top-root, with no spreading branches. All such plants have leaves sloping upward, and with grooved stems, to perform for the roots just the office that these leaves are performing. Study the leaves of the radish or the beet and you will see how admirably the leaves are equipped to act as water-carriers.

There is something peculiarly gentle and courteous about an April shower. You are not fully conscious, even while the drops are falling, that the sun is shining behind the light clouds. And the drops themselves come down so gently, tentatively offering themselves, as it were, to the

growths at the ends of the branches gather round and hide the dismantling process so successfully that we never really know when it is taking place. Indeed, on every pine tree we will find the leaves of several successive seasons.

Do the leaves die? Does anything? We see them fall and turn to mold, from which other life-forms spring. There will be poppies next year where yonder orange-red blossoms are nodding. The waving grain, already headed out and bowing under its weight of raindrops, was but the skeleton of dry kernels months since. They were scattered on the ground, and they died, if that tossing sea of green is death. We see this happening about us, on every hand, and we still go up and down the earth demanding of seed and scholar. "If a man die shall he live again?"

But the sun has come out. The rain is over and gone. Only the last shower drops chase each other along the leaves and down the stems of the plants. Our picnickers have ventured out from the eucalyptus grove, and everything seems to have forgotten "the useful trouble of the rain."

## THE SUTRO ROAD.

Surveyor Tilton Says That Tracks Have Been Laid on a Street in Golden Gate Cemetery.

City and County Surveyor Tilton, who was instructed by the Board of Supervisors to investigate the complaint of Ralph Wetherbee, that the Sutro Railroad Company had laid its track across a portion of Golden Gate Cemetery, has completed his report.

He finds that tracks were laid across the southeast corner of the cemetery and on a portion of the cemetery purported to have been declared an open public thoroughfare by resolution No. 10,613 of the Board of Supervisors. The matter will come up at a meeting of the board on Monday.

## NEWS OF THE INDUSTRIES.

A Revival in Business Circles With Orders From the East.

Local Contracts for Machinery Awarded During the Past Week.

The Pacific Can Company has been rubbed to the full capacity of their factory of late in filling orders for cans for the season's salmon pack. This company report that between 10,000,000 and 12,000,000 cans, thousands of barrels and an unusually large quantity of stores have been shipped by the Alaska packers' northbound fleet. Included in this fleet are the Prussia, Merom, Raphael, Highland Light, J. A. Boreland, Nicholas Thayer, Alex McNeil, J. C. Potter, C. B. Kenney and other vessels.

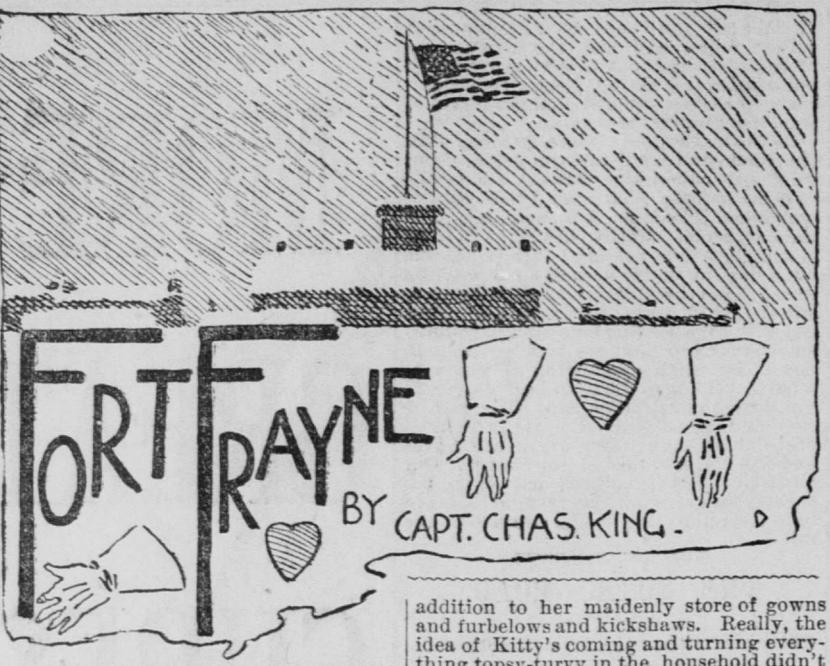
Paul B. Perkins, manager of the Perkins Pump and Engine Company, returned yesterday from a trip to Kern County. While there he secured the contract for building the engine and pumping machinery for the Kern County asylum. His company is also shipping several gas engines to Ukiak and putting in a ventilation equipment in a Bakersfield hotel.

The California Wire Works just completed a 31,500 foot cable, weighing 80,000 pounds, for the Tenth and Post street cable car line. The company has also orders from the East for three cables. This fact demonstrates that when manufacturers here bend their energies to specialties they may hold their own against Eastern importations.

The Kishon Iron Works are building two ten-stall mills for shipment to Montana and two Bryan mills for milling companies in Mexico. They are also receiving the material for the boilers to be placed in the electric light station on Howard street.

Francis Smith & Co. are shipping a large quantity of galvanized iron pipe to Mazatlan to be used in Mexico.

The Union Iron Works are building thirty Gold King amalgamators for the Midas Gold Saving Machinery Company. Recently eleven tons of beach sand from Grays Harbor, Wash., was run through a Gold King amalgamator at the works here and the results were so satisfactory that twenty machines were ordered, and as soon as completed will be shipped and put in operation by companies interested in the gold-bearing beach sands of Grays Harbor.



## CHAPTER V—CONTINUED.

And so Rorke could find no satisfactory solution of the ever-vexing question. Twice or thrice he accosted Gracie and strove to draw him into talk, but the newcomer seemed to shut up like an oyster in the presence of the Irish corporal, and was surly and defiant in manner, a great contrast to the joviality he displayed when soliciting comrades to take a hand at cards. The recruits had hardly any money left. Gracie had won what little there was when on the way to Rayne, and now he had worned his way into the gambling set that is apt to be found in every fort—all comers who have money being welcome—and for a few weeks fortune seemed to smile upon the neophyte. He knew, he protested, very little of any game, but he played for fellowship and fun. Then he kept sober when others drank, and so won, and then came accusations of foul play and a row, and the barracks game was broken up, only to be resumed at night in the resort across the Platte, and there whisky

addition to her maidenly store of gowns and furbelows and kickshaws. Really, the idea of Kitty's coming and turning everything topsy-turvy in the household didn't strike her as being so inappropriate now after all, for Aunt Lou, whom Kitty had not seen in years, was still young and delicate enough to feel the influence of dress, and the gentle invalid's now devoted and inseparable companion, Helen Daunton, and Bachelor Will had turned his whole little house into a bower for the women folks, while he, as he expressed it, "took a bunk in Billy Camp's" next door. And Kitty was to journey with them, and Will was to have leave to go and come as often as Odessa, to meet them, for they were to travel to that point unescorted. Jack Ormsby, whom Will had looked upon as certain to be on hand, being still abroad, and probably no one but Ellis knew why. At the very time, no longer an employee now, but his own master and a successful, driving, thriving business man, Jack Ormsby thought he had some chance of being looked upon as a suitable suitor, at least from the point of view of worldly goods, he found the lady to be devoted, lovelorn, and abandoned, and anything but kind. Even, since her arrival, she had seemed to like him well. She had spoken to him of the prospect of his being with them when they went to the seashore the summer of Will's graduation, and he had intended to go and join them when they returned from the mountains, where they spent July, but first there was the week of camp with his beloved Seventh, and then, just as he was hoping to run down the Jersey shore for a lovely Sunday by her side, there came a summons to arms, and every man of Jack's company, save the captain, and the Seventh's, and full ranks even then, it appeared in camp, went striding away to face the thongs and tugs and rioters of greater Gotham; and there was a week of trying, desperation duty, and then a fortnight of invalidism as a result, for Sergeant Ormsby got an ugly gash as his share of the casualties from brickbats, and erysipelas set in. Not until late September did he see Ellis again, just after Will had gone, and then his doctor advised a sea voyage, for he could not understand his patient's unfavorable symptoms, and then followed a short sojourn abroad. Wounded sorely in his honest heart, Ormsby went, and when he returned to Gotham the Farris were come again, but the days dragged on.

bravery. He woke up under fire to an enthusiasm that was grand. He was generous, tolerant, kind as kind could be, and for this one trait, as reliable and thorough a friend as man could ask. But what could a woman do with a lover like that? And, all of a sudden, Colonel Fenwick had recalled the almost forgotten episode of Lou's early romance, and wondered whether Lou's indication might not now arise.

Only it promised lively developments for old Fort Rayne did this bright and bracing December, for, full a fortnight before the sacred anniversary, the Farris, with the gentle invalid's now devoted and inseparable companion, Helen Daunton, and Bachelor Will had turned his whole little house into a bower for the women folks, while he, as he expressed it, "took a bunk in Billy Camp's" next door. And Kitty was to journey with them, and Will was to have leave to go and come as often as Odessa, to meet them, for they were to travel to that point unescorted. Jack Ormsby, whom Will had looked upon as certain to be on hand, being still abroad, and probably no one but Ellis knew why. At the very time, no longer an employee now, but his own master and a successful, driving, thriving business man, Jack Ormsby thought he had some chance of being looked upon as a suitable suitor, at least from the point of view of worldly goods, he found the lady to be devoted, lovelorn, and abandoned, and anything but kind. Even, since her arrival, she had seemed to like him well. She had spoken to him of the prospect of his being with them when they went to the seashore the summer of Will's graduation, and he had intended to go and join them when they returned from the mountains, where they spent July, but first there was the week of camp with his beloved Seventh, and then, just as he was hoping to run down the Jersey shore for a lovely Sunday by her side, there came a summons to arms, and every man of Jack's company, save the captain, and the Seventh's, and full ranks even then, it appeared in camp, went striding away to face the thongs and tugs and rioters of greater Gotham; and there was a week of trying, desperation duty, and then a fortnight of invalidism as a result, for Sergeant Ormsby got an ugly gash as his share of the casualties from brickbats, and erysipelas set in. Not until late September did he see Ellis again, just after Will had gone, and then his doctor advised a sea voyage, for he could not understand his patient's unfavorable symptoms, and then followed a short sojourn abroad. Wounded sorely in his honest heart, Ormsby went, and when he returned to Gotham the Farris were

able to quench the flame of love that was burning like a beacon in her pure and prayerful heart, seemed even beckoning to him to return. Yes, Terry Rorke had forgotten "Master Rorke," but he alone could come and talk with her of the son, when all the rest of the world would only too gladly believe him dead and forgotten.

Will had Will, busting into the hallway, as was his custom, without knock or ring, come suddenly upon his mother in conference with his old friend and hers, and Rorke had sprung to attention and stood like a statue and had striven to say "the lieutenant," and not "Master Will," in his reference to his officer. Will plied him with questions, this frequent coming and going. "Mother, dear," said he one day, "if old Rorke is annoying you by coming so often I can give him a gentle hint."

"Annoying? Why, Willie, dear, I love to talk with him. He was the most faithful, devoted creature we ever knew. All through your boyhood he watched over you, and he was almost the only friend your poor brother seemed to have."

"Here's Jack Ormsby."

Helen made her escape from the room that night before he entered, had never been in the parlor on the occasion of his brief visits thereafter, yet had seen him.

Ellis never forgot how the evening of his last call, when his card came up to her, she remembered that Mrs. Daunton was

searching at that moment for a book in the library back of the parlor. She noted

that Helen did not come at once away, as had been her wont. She lingered for a few minutes over the last touches to her toilet, for, even though she was distrustful,

brother's last parade. Mrs. Daunton had not gone with them to the Point. Craney's had been sold in the mean time, and Mrs. Farrar and Will would go nowhere else. For the week they were there the services and ministrations of a companion might, perhaps, be dispensed with, and Helen remained at home. But the evening after graduation, when they were all seated in the parlor of their New York home, and Will was lounging at the window, delighted with the life and bustle of the city streets, and vaguely longing to get out and air his "cits," yet not quite daring to go to Kitte's in fear of what she would say, she'd never speak to him except in uniform, and Mrs. Farrar was leaning back in her easy chair, fanning herself slowly, with her eyes and thoughts on her boy, even though Helen Daunton was reading aloud to her a long, interesting letter, there came a shout from Will that brought the blood to Ellis's face and drove it instantly from Helen Daunton's lips. Confronting each other as they sat, each saw and marked unerringly the effect upon the other of Will's jubilant announcement.

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portion as Mrs. Farrar grew in gladness and health and new lease of life from her coming to Rayne, it was Ellis who was drooping day by day. Yet, proud and plucky and determined, the girl bore up against her sorrow, redoubled her devotion to her mother, strove hard to interest herself in Will's imperious sweetheart, who little dreamed what thought of brother Jack was really in that hidden heart, and was making heroic effort to believe that all would yet come right, and perhaps Jack, too, when these came an odd adventure and renewed

days of joy and gladness.

Only four days more to Christmas eve. All preparations were being made for a genuine old-fashioned Christmas ball for the officers and their families, and a Christmas gathering for the rank and file. The big assembly-room of the post, over across the parade, near the old log guardhouse, was to be the scene of both. In loving memory of her husband, Mrs. Farrar had had a large portrait painted in New York, which, beautifully framed, was to be hung in the assembly-room and given to the regiment as an Xmas gift. Already detachments had been out in the line, and the country brought in huge platoons of every rank and file, and the men were busy at work with the decorations.

Terry Rorke was in his glory, for as majordomo of the Farris long years before he had never let the year go by without rigging up the Christmas trees and the bright festoons of greens. Even Crow Knife, heathen though he was from Terry's Catholic point of view, seemed glad to take a hand, and the sounds of bustle and preparation were so like those that rang throughout the fort three years before that people feared the thoughts inspired by the sounds might once more be satisfied.

Mrs. Farrar. But, on the contrary, she seemed to have no fears allayed. Then

came a typical December evening. Clear and sharply cold, with abundant snow under foot and a cloudless sky overhead. The sun had just gone down, after flinging his royal robes of red and purple about the distant mountains. The gun had answered with its thunderous salute, and the flag had come fluttering down. Far away up the canyon the whistle of the express seemed a farewell to Rayne as the train sped on with on its platform a woman who had been out for a brisk walk. Will and Kitty, Ellis and Lieutenant Martin, brother's chum, and several other young people of the post. There was good skating down the Platte, where the snow had been swept away, and many of the little party came back dangling their skates in their hands, and the keen air was joyous with laughter and merriment, as they climbed the bluff under the colonel's piazza, and came in sight of Wayne and Miss. Lucretia sedately spooning at the gate, and far out on the road to the station they caught sight of the Concord teamster, perched on top of the mail, and Will was persuaded to come over a moment to No. 5 before dressing for dinner, and there at the gate the party had dispersed. Ellis and Kitty entering the house, where Will promised to join them in a little while, and there Mrs. Farrar had joyously welcomed them, and there they were seated, the four, while the servant came in to light the lamps and draw the curtains, and Kitty was chattering like a magpie and Ellis listening with only languid interest, though her eyes were fixed on Mrs. Daunton, full of smiles and sympathy. The teamster went bustling up the road without, and still the chat went on, for no one there was interested in the Eastern mail just then, and all on a sudden Will's voice was heard without, joyous, hearty, ringing. "By Jove, old fellow! This is just too good for anything! No, no, come right in, right in here, mother! She'll be delighted—Kitty's here and Ellis."

The door opened, and big men in furs were ushered in, and Kitty gave a scream and precipitated herself upon the breast of the foremost and hung about and kissed him a bit, even as he was saying to shake hands with Mrs. Farrar, even as his eyes were searching for Ellis, even as he was brought face to face with a woman who had turned deathly white, who strove vainly to squeeze past him to the doorway, who bowed her head into her very breast as she sought first to avoid, then to hurriedly acknowledge the embarrassed, wondering, troubled salutation of the new arrival, for at the instant his eyes fell upon Helen the voice of Ellis fell upon his ear: "My mother's friend, Mr. Ormsby, Mrs. Daunton."

And all he could find words to say was simply her name, "Mrs. Daunton?"

[To be continued.]

Copyright, 1895.

A MAIDEN'S DREAM.

No football awakens the manly

Asleep in the sun's warm rays,

The Lady Clare is weary,

Of the sun's heat, the sun's rays,

Love's magic of late has stolen

The charm from her life still ways.

She starts from her book and rises

To gaze through the casement low

The languorous lips, the eyes,

From the sun's heat, the sun's rays,

White Ellis. Ah, once she loved them,

She gathers red roses now.

Oh, when will the sun be sunset,

And over the green hillside,

Up and through the beeches' shadows

The sun's heat, the sun's rays,

And when will this life be ended,

And bring the bright life untried?

While thus she waits in impatience,

Naught guesses the Lady Clare,

That sweet as are love's red roses,

Fair as the sun's heat, the sun's rays,

And the new life that seems so joyous,

May bring with it weight of care.

Perhaps in the years that follow,

When cares press heavily,

And the thorns have pressed through the roses,

Or the new dress she's to be,

Of the sweet life 'mid the illes,

In maidenhood bithine and free.

—Cassell's Magazine.

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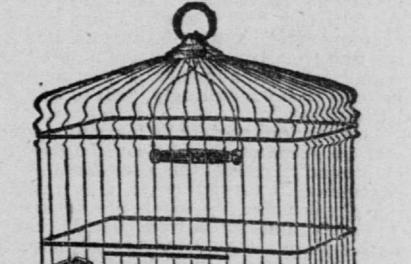
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SUNDAY..... APRIL 21, 1895

Energy is a part of good morals.

Leisure must be enjoyed leisurely.

Whoever lives pleasantly lives wisely.

The strawberry festival is the next thing.

To the average woman the new bonnet is a fista.

If you are sure you are left, get up and go ahead.

Crime and cobblestones make congenial company.

Make your friends useful, but don't use them too much.

Optimism may not make much, but it saves a great deal.

The Spring Exhibition ought to be able to jump into favor.

That daughter who has a wise mother need never fear evil.

We are now willing to allude to Los Angeles as a sister city.

There is no form of content with which idleness is compatible.

No woman objects to have her beauty overtopped by a bonnet.

As soon as a man gets well on in the world everybody says he is well off.

Don't fret yourself sick because you never get a square deal in a round world.

Birds may not follow the fashions, but they are dead on the spring bonnets.

Some people are so perverse they have nightmares even in their daydreams.

No one who is not conspicuously good can afford to keep away from church.

The beauty of the average box of strawberries is hardly more than skin deep.

After the showers of April the optimist finds flowers and the pessimist finds mud.

If you love the ground your girl walks on you shouldn't pave it with cobblestones.

If you feel any symptoms of the spring fever, shake the medicine habit and take a walk.

San Francisco, like a woman, is beautiful by nature, but needs a little art to show it off.

If reform, like charity, had to begin at home, it would act like charity and stay there.

No repugnance for evil is sincere that is not accompanied with an earnest effort to punish.

The greater part of your enjoyment of a holiday depends on taking your better half with you.

Men who never praise anything are generally men whose praise would be of no value anyhow.

In such blithesome weather as this the heart that is not full of song is sadly out of tune with God.

Just as war cements a people, so one great crime prevents the commission of many smaller ones.

The only thing that proves the existence of a conscience in a sinner is its ability to blurt a buzz-saw.

The Half-million Club brings back a trainload of Southern California intelligence, pride and industry.

The broadest conception of duty requires us all to accept some share of responsibility for every evil done among us.

Californians are only just beginning to learn the wonderful secret of extracting the gold from the yellow sunshine.

Some society girls are so pleased with the pictures at the Spring Exhibition they are thinking of painting themselves.

It is every woman's duty to make herself as pretty and winsome as possible, and that is why we speak of California as "she."

Although Santa Barbara is but a small city, her beauty has had enough vitality in it to radiate a glory over the whole State.

Nobody will run the danger of slipping up and falling down on the organ peels that will be found in the road to heaven to-day.

The prodigal spends money for a drink just to give him an appetite that will tempt him to spend more money for his dinner.

In nine cases out of ten when a man says his theories fit the facts he is speaking bad English. He should say his theories fight the facts.

Experts on social life in London declare an outbreak of British morality occurs there at periods of five years, and that one is due now.

Shame for the condition of our own City should not prevent us from giving a hearty welcome to the visitors from the southern part of the State.

Every native son, born of California, can show how much he adores his mother by helping to make her as beautiful as nature intended her to be.

Even the Chinese at Los Angeles did what they could to help the fiesta, and that ought to make every San Francisco siliarian tremble for the security of his slumber.

As a plain matter of business or a fine matter of pleasure, would it not be profitable and pleasant to you to send the Sunday CALL or the Weekly CALL regularly to your Eastern friends?

If the Red Bluff Sentinel is correct in saying "What Chicago don't think of isn't worth mentioning," the world is out of luck, for what Chicago does think of is generally unmentionable.

The pictures by telegraph in the CALL have been seen thus far as only an incident in the great fiesta; but hereafter the fiesta will be historical solely because it was the first ever depicted in this marvelous way.

A BRILLIANT RESULT.

With an admirable sagacity, the Half-million Club of San Francisco—body of energetic citizens pledged to do all in their power to raise the population of the City to a half million—accepted the opportunity presented by the fiestas at Los Angeles and Santa Barbara to promulgate the doctrine of State pride and unity of achievement. To that end it arranged for an excursion to the southern part of the State, which should carry such leading San Franciscans as have the good of the State at heart. A considerable number went—more than the long record of indifference and inaction had led us to expect. For a beginning in an undertaking which is so radical a departure from established methods, it was exceedingly encouraging, and may be regarded as but the inception of a movement which will soon embrace every Californian of the right of the name.

Besides this, we have winds of wonderful constancy. By the use of windmills these breezes could be made to lift water with which dynamos to charge storage-batteries could be run, and these batteries could be put to many domestic uses, such as lighting, cooking, running sewing-machines and the like. We as yet seem not to have the smallest conception of the great value of these winds.

In addition, we have abundant sunshine, whose force could be utilized in various ways known to engineering; but the other and simpler plans herein suggested might first be tried. Thus might the fuel problem be solved to a very great extent.

THE SPRING FEVER.

In these days, amid the glow of returning summer, the bloom of a million flowers, the song of mating birds, the ripening of luscious berries and the coming of the innumerable multitude of joyous things, there falls upon man that touch of nature which reminds him he is a creature of earth, but out of harmony with the glad chorus of other creatures around him. He feels a loss of vigor. He grows languid and listless and lazy. If he be young, his fancy may lightly turn to thoughts of love, but the chances are his appetite will be impaired, his vitality low, his mind morbid, and his thoughts will be inclined to a cocktail or a live pill.

This condition of the human system at this season has been known for generations as the spring fever. It has been attributed by some to a relaxation of the vital powers, due to the return of warm weather after the more invigorating weather of winter. The change in the atmosphere is said to affect the mind as well as the body, producing a dullness of the mental faculties, as well as a torpor of the physical. The objection to this theory is, that while it may fit the facts, it tends to a resort to medicine for remedy. It suggests the advisability of taking tonics and stimulants and predisposes a man to entertain favorably even so bitter a thought as that of paying a doctor's bill.

Perhahs a truer solution of the spring fever condition is that nature is trying to convince man he should not be too civilized nor too much addicted to work. She lays upon him a sense of languidness to give him time to reflect that work is an evil and that too much of it is a species of dissipation. This feeling which man in his folly calls a depression is really an elevation of the mind to that region of pure laziness which lies adjacent to the sublime heights of Nirvana. Here nature enables him to see life clearly and to see it whole; to understand the futility of ceaseless endeavor, the folly of trying to learn while alive the inner secrets of the universe that will be revealed to him without an effort on his part when he is dead; and in this way she interposes into his consciousness the delightful wisdom that it is good to loaf and that to lie all day steeped in sunshine and theosophy is after all the highest as well as the sweetest attainment of humanity.

From this diagnosis of spring fever it follows naturally that the healing remedy is to be sought not in medicine but in nature. Instead of taking a small pill, we must take the whole earth. We must shake work and worry from us like dewdrops from a lion's mane and, getting out into the forest, live like a lion in the joy of an untrammeled liberty. It is not a pill we need, but a special one. Several benevolent capitalists and land-owners have interested themselves in the scheme, but before the Supervisors of either county can be expected to endorse it, the people whose properties will be particularly benefited must signify a willingness to bear a large share of the costs.—Halfmoon Bay Advocate.

It was an inspiration that suggested a speech from R. F. Del Valle as a representative of the men born in California. The plan upon which that splendid body of young men known as the Native Sons of the Golden West is constituted may not, in its present form, contemplate a regard for the material interests of the State, but out of its members might be organized a subsidiary body which could adopt that as its mission. For who should have pride in their State and whose greatest pleasure it should be to advance it to the highest possible position they are those born on the soil, and the body of Native Sons, embracing much of the flower of young manhood that we have, has the finest conceivable material for accomplishing this splendid result.

The Half-million Club deserves the most generous appreciation of every Californian and the most earnest support of every worthy citizen.

NATURAL SOURCES OF POWER.

The further Californians remove themselves from the traditions upon which experience in other States and countries is founded the better prepared are they to master the unique natural advantages of the State. This overcoming of the habit of tradition has been proceeding slowly and painfully for years, and with every triumph in that direction has come a corresponding step forward. From stock-raising we advanced to wheat-growing, from this to the cultivation of ordinary American fruits, from this to the introduction of fruits that will grow nowhere else in the United States, at the point to the making of wines, and now we are reaching out for still more artistic achievements in the way of extracting the essential oil of odoriferous flowers. In each of these steps, with all of their separate and various peculiar ramifications, discoveries have been made of possibilities strange to the experience of their initial undertaking. On every hand valuable discoveries are constantly being made, and yet likely we are hardly yet on the threshold of those that will be made.

The absence of abundant fuel is a drawback to the State, as this means a lack of sufficient power for all the valuable uses to which power may be put. Is it not worth while to look about for a solution of this difficulty on lines unrestricted by tradition and experience? Is power based upon the combustion of coal the only kind that we can imagine? Have we not found so many unexpected treasures in California as to encourage us to seek one more, and that one of very great importance? Let us see what we might find in such a search.

In commenting upon an editorial in the CALL, commanding the people of Santa Barbara for the prompt energy displayed in rebuilding the floral pavilion when destroyed by fire on the very eve of the fiesta, the Los Angeles Times says: "The State seems to have awakened fully to the fact that progress is the law under which the southern counties have been doing business during the past few years. Our fiestas and fairs are good things to draw our people together into closer contact and through these means to dispel ignorance and misapprehension. As we become better acquainted we shall come to have more pride in our great State as a whole and shall realize more fully that our interests are mutual and interdependent." Words like these are fortunately becoming common now, but they cannot be too often repeated. In the truest sense they are flowers of language that embody festal sentiments and are well fitted to the celebration of the new birth of enterprise and State patriotism. The swift work of Santa Barbara in rebuilding her pavilion was indeed commendable, and hardly less so than the generous praise which the rival fiesta will remain some time in California, visiting the various places of interest, and will then make a tour of the East and Europe.

The ever vivacious Woodland Democrat says in its usual happy-go-lucky, slap-bang style that "when the National Republican Convention has nominated a candidate dictated by Wall street, as it will, it will be an amusing spectacle to watch the wriggling of the CALL, Chronicle and other free silver newspapers." No doubt such an affair will be amusing enough when it happens, but it won't happen. In the meantime, however, our Woodland contemporary can find the amusement it wishes in watching the wriggle of the Democratic newspapers over the Democratic President, whose nomination is the following:

Michael Welsh, 54 years old, has sued the Girls' Directory Orphan Asylum and Sister M. Margaret Mine, its Superior. The asylum is commonly known as the St. Francis Orphan Asylum. The complaint contains a copy of the following:

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14, 1894.  
I, Michael Welsh, 54 years old, have sued the Girls' Directory Orphan Asylum and Sister M. Margaret Mine, its Superior. The asylum is commonly known as the St. Francis Orphan Asylum. The complaint contains a copy of the following:

SISTER M. MARGARET MINE, Superior. The complaint further alleges that he has not been paid the amount of \$800, which he has advanced to the asylum, and that the defendants have refused to repay the \$800, for which he asks judgment.

Since the science of "storing" electrical energy has been more or less developed, and the "accumulator" has come to be recognized as having a usefulness within certain limitations, if we can find inexpensive means for charging accumulators we have solved a problem. The plan of charging them by steam power is unprofitable, because the percentage of such power represented by accumulators is far below that secured from the direct application of steam. If we had, say, a head of water produced at a small cost, we could charge accumulators with it at a meager expense, and in this way accumulators might be made to furnish an economical power.

We have the tides of San Francisco to our advantage in the honor of entertaining the Republican National Convention the El-

lensburg (Wash.) Capital says: "Unfortunately we have men high in political places who are ignorant of the geography of the Republic that literally know no North, no South—and more particularly no West. They are narrow and lopsided, provincial and un-American. By reason of this they should have an object lesson, and this lesson can only be had by inviting them to come West and widen their views and expand their circumscribed horizon." The man who doubts the wisdom of this statement would doubt the wisdom of the fiesta.

Besides this, we have winds of wonderful constancy. By the use of windmills these breezes could be made to lift water with which dynamos to charge storage-batteries could be run, and these batteries could be put to many domestic uses, such as lighting, cooking, running sewing-machines and the like. We as yet seem not to have the smallest conception of the great value of these winds.

In addition, we have abundant sunshine, whose force could be utilized in various ways known to engineering; but the other and simpler plans herein suggested might first be tried. Thus might the fuel problem be solved to a very great extent.

THE SPRING FEVER.

In these days, amid the glow of returning summer, the bloom of a million flowers, the song of mating birds, the ripening of luscious berries and the coming of the innumerable multitude of joyous things, there falls upon man that touch of nature which reminds him he is a creature of earth, but out of harmony with the glad chorus of other creatures around him. He feels a loss of vigor. He grows languid and listless and lazy. If he be young, his fancy may lightly turn to thoughts of love, but the chances are his appetite will be impaired, his vitality low, his mind morbid, and his thoughts will be inclined to a cocktail or a live pill.

In addition, we have winds of wonderful constancy. By the use of windmills these breezes could be made to lift water with which dynamos to charge storage-batteries could be run, and these batteries could be put to many domestic uses, such as lighting, cooking, running sewing-machines and the like. We as yet seem not to have the smallest conception of the great value of these winds.

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# THE Theatres



May Irwin rides a wheel.

Henrik Ibsen was 68 years old on March 25.

Henry Arthur Jones' new play is called "The Triumph of the Philistines."

The Italian Philharmonic Society, under the direction of Signor Spadina, will give "Il Trovatore" at Stockwell's Theater on Sunday evening, May 5.

A new dramatic star, Tina di Lorenzo, has recently created much enthusiasm in Rome as Frou-Frou, Camille, etc., about the same repertoire as played by Duse.

After this year Peter Dailey will shew "The Country Sport," and has for next season a new drama by John J. McNally, entitled "The Night Clerk."

Rapinta, the dancer, has made a decided hit at the Casino. Her success is so pronounced that the management have engaged her indefinitely.

Boston friends of Lotis Crabtree have recently heard from her. She has been passing a delightful winter in Madrid, and she expects to return home about the 1st of May. Her health is greatly improved.

The Woman's League for Political Education last week discussed the political, social and geographical history of New York, and opened the symposium with a disquisition on "The Tall Theater-hat."

William A. Brady says that he has had more than forty-five applications for the part of "Trilby," seventeen Sengals and twenty-three Little Billes. Mr. Brady, by his arrangement with A. M. Palmer, will cover every section of the country with "Trilby" companies during the next twelve months.

Modjeska has just stated in a letter from Rome that Italy's climate cannot be compared with that of California. She adds: "I am enchanted with the Eternal City, and I feel grateful to the Russian Government, thanks to its cruel edict, that I am about to have so much enjoyment and happiness."

The Sunday night German performances at the Baldwin this year promise to be more successful than before. The season will be for ten nights, and the company engaged is said to be a strong one.

The New York anarchists have just been indulging in amateur theatricals at the Thalia Theater on the Bowery. The play presented was "The Sicilian Maidens." The scenes are from the events of the recent revolution. John Most, Justin Schwab and Emma Goldman were in the audience.

Some of his plays have just been performed in London by a company that is said to have made Ibsen himself shed tears. One of the critics, however, said that was nothing—he had seen English actors play Ibsen's works that would have made the old man go out and commit suicide if he had seen them. Some time ago George R. Sims, author of "The Light of London," came to New York, however, that he did not care for the back-biter immorality of Ibsen's plays. He was horrified on reading the interview to find himself reported as saying that Ibsen was an immoral old man, who spent most of his time in a bar-parlor.

"Little Lord Fauntleroy" has just made his first appearance in Paris. The gay Parisians have not the least idea that he has ever made a theatrical success anywhere else, and are raving over him as a perfectly new and original character. The Temps says: What a surprise box the theater is. Yesterday the Comedie-Parisienne gave as a piece "The Little Lord," by Jacques Taine and Lutinham. It is founded on an American novel, and was intended to amuse children, but behold! The parents themselves were charmed with it and the most blase theater-goers applauded "The Little Lord."

Brand-new plays and startling theatrical fads are generally a little tardy in reaching San Francisco, and just at present the average theater-goer may almost see something to be thankful for in this. In Europe, and to some extent in the East, there is a lament going up that the stage is rapidly becoming a mere propagandist platform for the discussion of problems religious, social and political. The woman with a past has been presented dramatically so



John G. Sparks at the California.

much that theater-goers are becoming sick of her, just as they are becoming sick of the other gloomy social problems which dramatists have lately forced upon them.

Now, with the exception of a few very modern productions, San Francisco audiences have escaped being preached at from the stage; indeed it is doubtful whether audiences would submit, even if managers tried to force problem plays upon them. Last week an attempt was made in "The Bathing Girl" to point a moral about social ambitions being incompatible with American institutions, but the public did not want a homily disguised in the form of an operetta, and the last numbers of "The Bathing Girl" were drowned in the noise of a departing audience.

This week the object of the plays is to amuse only. Even Morosco's programme is sea-

farce which is so dear to him, and many are the laughs which he raises. Tillie Morrisey sings Crusoe's music effectively. Gracie Plaisted is well suited to the part of Polka, and Raffael's singing is much admired.

The handsome scenery and costumes add considerably to the effectiveness of the extravaganza, which promises to have a long run.

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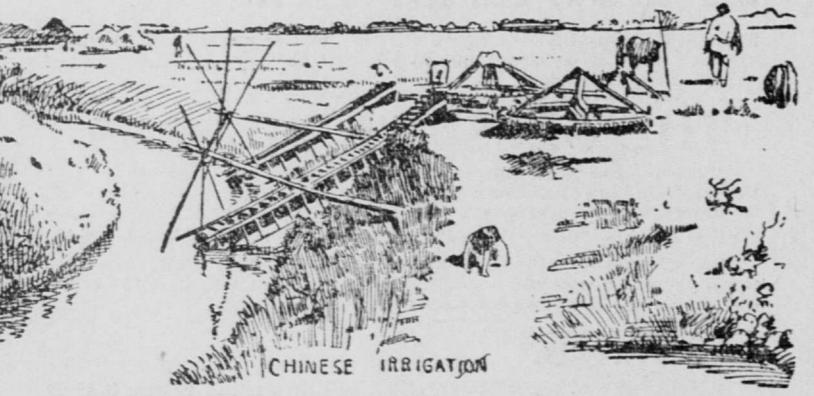
# How China will pay the war Indemnity

by Frank G. Carpenter

Japan, it is said, will demand \$150,000,000 in gold from China in addition to the territory which is to be granted as the price of peace. It is a question in the minds of all who know anything concerning the Chinese Government as to how it will be able to collect this vast sum. It will probably get the money in the first place in the shape of a foreign loan, and the customs will be mortgaged to pay the interest. At present China has perhaps the lowest taxes in the world, and the farmers pay less on their lands than they do in any of the countries of Europe. The increasing of such taxes would create a revolution. The only way that the Government can raise money will be through levying duties on imports and exports. This will fill the rivers with tax gatherers, and China will be honeycombed with a network of official robbers. Every officer will put some of the receipts in his own pocket, and prices of all kinds will rise. The rivers are the highways of China. The country is said to have 4000 roads, but it has none which are good, and the rivers and the canals form the chief means of communication. There is no land on the globe which is better watered. There are provinces in China as big as New York which are cut up by canals like Holland, and in which you can visit every man's house by boat. You can travel a distance longer than a journey around the world on the Chinese interior waterways, and the Nile has its equals in the Yangtse Kiang and Hoang Ho. Each of these rivers carries as much silt as the Nile

work from early morning until late at night. There is no machinery used on the wharves of any Chinese city. There are no derricks and no steam engines; human muscle carries all the freight, and the heaviest of packages are borne on the backs of men. I have seen all their strength. I saw coolies at Tientsin who could lift 500 pounds, and some were carrying bales of cotton on their backs. At Hankow I saw coolies unloading ingots of steel, which weighed half a ton. These ingots were brought from Belgium to China, in order that the Chinese might experiment with them in the making of railroads. A half dozen coolies would take hold of one of these big pieces of steel, raising it by means of ropes and poles, and they would grunt and sing as they carried it along the streets of the city. The Yangtse is unbroken in its way, and at all of the ports there are great junks or barges filled with men, who wait for the steamers, and who handle all of their freight.

There are millions upon millions of people who get their living off the Chinese rivers. China is said to have more boats than all the rest of the world put together, and its boat population would in all probability be greater than that of all Europe and America. On the Peiho River in South China, at the city of Canton, there are 100,000 people who were born, live and die upon the water. This river, which you reach from Hongkong, is filled with shipping, and as you near Canton you will find it filled with craft of all kinds, from the small steamer to the great Chinese junk. There are thousands of sampans, or little Chinese gondolas, with great black and white eyes painted on each side of their prow. There are cargo-boats, which have bigger eyes, and there are vast ships,



CHINESE IRRIGATION

every year, and the sea is colored yellow for from thirty to fifty miles on each side of their mouths. At the mouth of the Yangtse Kiang the water is as thick as pea soup, and all along the mighty river men are seen dipping it up, pouring it into ditches, in order that it may be carried off and spread over the land.

I have traveled more than 2000 miles upon these wonderful rivers of China. The scenes along the banks are like those of no other strand of the world. Irrigation, oil on everywhere, and the fertilizing material which they contain rejuvenates the Chinese soil as the Nile does that of Egypt. The Great Plain of China, which, by the way, is the most thickly populated part of the empire, has been built up from the sea by the Chinese rivers. It runs along the Pacific coast for about 700 miles, and it is from 300 to 500 miles wide. It is one of the richest plains of the world, and its soil is mixed with salts and the evidence of decayed vegetation. It comes from the Loess region in the far interior of China. This region is a vast territory covered with a yellow earth about 1000 feet deep. This soil is very fine and when a stream flows into it it seems to split open vertically, and the rivers which run through it pass through gorges of sand 500 feet deep. From time to time the yellow soil splits off in sheets from the sides of these gorges and it is carried down to the sea. During the hot season the winds blow through the Loess region and carry the dust over China. This aids in its fertilization.

The silt carried down by the rivers to the sea is so great that the land every year inches 100 feet upon the sea, and this has been going on for ages. Near Shanghai there is a large island which has been built up by the Yangtse Kiang, and the land north of this is, to a great extent, the product of the Hong Ho and the Peiho. The Yangtse Kiang River is said to be 3500 miles long. The Hong Ho rises in Tibet, within 100 miles of the mouth of the Yangtse, and it is almost of the same length. It flows far away from New York to Denver before it reaches the sea, and by the time it has reached the sea, it has gone as far as from New York to San Francisco. It is only navigable by small boats, and a great part of its course is through the Great Plain. It has vast embankments to keep it in its course, but every year or so a flood comes and hundreds of thousands, and sometimes millions, of people are swallowed up by it. When I first visited China I arrived just after one of these big floods. About 20,000,000 people were ruined by the river, and I had to wait a week before getting my trip of last year I sailed up the Peiho to Tientsin and saw the evidences of the great flood of the year previous. This covered the plains surrounding Tientsin. It ruined hundreds of villages and at one time it seemed as though it would endanger the great city of Li Hung Chang, which, you know, contains a million people. Right below Tientsin I saw thousands of graves which had been washed out by the flood. The bodies were lying on the ground, and during the flood the dead floated by the thousands to the sea.

The Peiho River is the one which flows from near Peking on down to the sea, and up it all the freight which supplies the northern provinces of China must go. It is a winding, muddy stream, navigable only for large ships about fifty miles, or as far as Tientsin. There is a bar at its mouth, and it is only at high tide and with a proper wind that you can get over this. During my trip this summer we lay for two days outside the bar under the shadow of the Taku forts, before we could get over, and I remained in the boat and waited two days for the proper wind and flood to get outside of the river. Secretary Foster and party were on the same ship. We had a cargo of bones for Japan, and betwixt the smell and the sea the delay was by no means pleasant. In going up the Peiho you wind your way through low, flat plain, which is covered with one-story houses of mud. These houses are built right along the banks of the river, and the great bulk of them is divided up into farms and orchards. The blossoms were out during the time that I went up the Peiho, and the brown plain was spotted here and there with vast patches of white and pink flowers. Half-naked children squatted on the banks, and there were thousands of people at work in the fields. In the early morning you could see them going out to work from the villages. They marched by the hundreds along the paths, going always in single file.

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At Tientsin I found an ocean of shipping lying at the wharves. There were boats of all kinds made from all parts of China; there were across the river made of logs, which were to be sold as lumber; there were great barges and junks loaded with all kinds of merchandise, and as we neared the city we came into a forest of masts, among which swarmed tens of thousands of blue-coated brown-skinned men, loading and unloading the ships to which they belonged. There were so many of these coolies that they made me think of a swarm of ants, and they were quite as busy as ants at their work. Every man went on the trot, and I saw them at

snails which are here to be found. He has the ducks so trained that he can call them back to the boat at will, and he hurries them up by giving the last duck a blow with a stick. After the ducks are grown he carries them from one market to another on his boat. There are fowl markets in all of the cities, and the government of Canton is filled with thousands of birds every day. Fowls sold both dead and alive. The ducks and geese are dried and pressed, and they are shipped in large quantities all over China. Taxes will now be collected on all such articles of food, and there will be nothing which passes through the rivers which will not pay a share to this fund demanded by Japan.

One of the means of raising money which the Government of China will have will be the granting of foreign concessions, the building of railroads between points like Tientsin and Peking. Such concessions would undoubtedly pay well, and if it will get that Wharton Barker, if he will get some other man than Count Mirkiewicz to represent him, could now put through his scheme for establishing a great Chinese national bank and the building of railroads in the Celestial Empire. Of this, however, and of the chances of American capital in China, I will write in another letter.

Frank G. Carpenter

Copyright, 1895.

## MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

### Why There Is a Scarcity of Money for Street-Cleaning.

#### The Organization Will Disband If Is Not Better Sup-ported.

When the Merchants' Association entered into a contract with the Supervisors to sweep the streets of the city from November to June 30, in consideration of \$6666.00 a month, it was supposed that with the addition of \$29,000 subscribed by the business men, the streets could be cleaned every day, except Sunday. As stated in the CALL, it has been found necessary to lay off the men, dirt-wagons and sprinkling-carts one day in each week to the time the contract expires in June, for the lack of funds. It was not that the association's officers miscalculated upon the cost, but because they have not been able to get the full sum allowed by the Supervisors.

Four months ago Superintendent of Streets Ashworth told the merchants that he must have \$666 of the appropriation for repairing streets, as this was the only fund he could reach that was not exhausted, and they had to stand the cut. Another reason is that more streets have been swept by the association than the contract required.

Up to the present the streets have been cleaned every day, and what was lacking when the monthly appropriations were ex-

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## READ THE VARIOUS OFFERS CAREFULLY IF YOU WISH TO KNOW WHAT THE OFT-ABUSED WORD "BARGAINS" REALLY MEANS.

## DOMESTICS

At About \$50 on the Dollar.

HUMPHREY'S PLAIDS, for work shirts, aprons, etc. Kennedy's price \$140, we say.....	32c
GINGHAM, pretty dress patterns, 1895 styles, check plaid, striped. Our regular price for these is 12½c—that's what Kennedy sold them for—now marked.....	7c
SIDE-BAND GINGHAM, blue, green or brown checks, Kennedy's price 12½c, ours.....	8½c
FANCY CHEVIOTS, desirable dark colors, neat patterns, Kennedy's price 12½c. It cost more to manufacture than our price.....	7c
CHEAP GRADE OF FLANNELETTE, light and dark colors. Instead of Kennedy's price 7c, we say, to close 'em out.....	4c
UNBLEACHED MUSLIN, strong, even thread, the 7c grade for.....	4c
COTTON CHALLIES, in pretty and desirable patterns and colors, 1895 styles 7c value, now.....	4c
AMERICAN SHIRTING PRINTS, 150 or more patterns to choose from. Bear the price if you can. We say.....	3½c
COTTON BENGALINES AND SATINES, mostly light grounds (a very few pieces dark colors), with nice figured effects. 22½c was Kennedy's price. We say.....	7½c

CHEAP GRADE OF FLANNELETTE, light and dark colors. Instead of Kennedy's price 7c, we say, to close 'em out.....

Yard

UNBLEACHED MUSLIN, strong, even thread, the 7c grade for.....

Yard

COTTON CHALLIES, in pretty and desirable patterns and colors, 1895 styles 7c value, now.....

Yard

AMERICAN SHIRTING PRINTS, 150 or more patterns to choose from. Bear the price if you can. We say.....

Yard

COTTON BENGALINES AND SATINES, mostly light grounds (a very few pieces dark colors), with nice figured effects. 22½c was Kennedy's price. We say.....

Yard

TWO LINEN VALUES.

(A Hundred More as Good as These.)

ALL-LINEN HUCK TOWELS, 15x30 inches, red borders and fringe. Kennedy's price \$1 25 dozen. Ours.....

TURKEY-RED DOYLIES, the trial result is upon us. Here's a chance. Good patterns, fast colors, oil-bailed, only.....

Dozen

THREE BLANKET BARGAINS.

They are Strictly Pure Cotton, but Bargains for all That.)

LIGHT-BROWN COTTON BLANKETS, 11x4 size, just the thing \$1 00 for dressing-gowns, camping outfit, etc. Kennedy's price \$1 50 pair

Our sales are now \$1 00 pair

WHITE COTTON BLANKETS, the large 11x4 size, very good \$1 00

The sizes are small and numerous. Kennedy said \$1 50. We say.....

GRAY COTTON BLANKETS, smaller than the others, only 10-4 size. Price is smaller, too.

Pair

75c

Plenty More Besides

When you get to our big, busy, bustling, business building store. When Philip Kennedy & Co. failed they had enough stock on hand to nearly fill the store at the corner of Market and Fifth streets. Our own store was overflowing with our new Spring and Summer stock when we bought Kennedy's, but we had to vacate the Kennedy premises, so we moved everything up here and stored it in our basement stock rooms. We enlarged our salesrooms, squeezed goods up a little tighter and made all the room we could for the sales goods, but even then we could only show a few thousand dollars' worth at a time. We are selling the stock off as rapidly as possible. As soon as one lot disappears another takes its place. Something new every day—sometimes twice and three times a day.

Ladies' Underwear.

(Unmatchable Prices for Seasonable Goods.)

LADIES' ALL-WOOL VESTS, Jersey and N. S. Swiss ribbed, with matching drawers to match colors; camel's hair, natural wool and pink; Kennedy's price \$1 50 garment, ours.....

99c

Each

LADIES' WHITE COTTON VESTS, H. N. S. white or red, heavy quality, silk-bound neck and front, large sizes; Kennedy's price \$2 garment, we say.....

99c

Each

LADIES' WHITE COTTON VESTS, L. N. S. Swiss ribbed, the quality; we sell at one-half Kennedy's price.....

25c

Each

CHILDREN'S MERINO UNDERWEAR, shirts and pants or drawers, natural wool and silk-bound neck and front; Kennedy's price 35c garment, we say your cho.....

15c

Each

Men's Furnishings

At About One-half Kennedy's Prices.

MEN'S MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, light or dark, natural wool, silk-bound neck and front; Kennedy's price 35c garment, ours.....

15c

Each

MEN'S CANTON FLANNEL SHIRTS (white), well made and heavy; Kennedy's price 40c each, ours.....

15c

Each

MEN'S WOOL UNDERWEAR, heavy quality, well made and finished, cutters brown, tan, natural and scarlet; both shirts and drawers Kennedy's price \$1 50 to \$2 garment, ours.....

Each

MEN'S CALIFORNIA WOOL FLANNELS, shirts and drawers, heavy quality, brown, tan, white; Kennedy's price \$1 50 to \$2 50, our price to close.....

Garment

WE - ARE - SELLING - THE - KENNEDY - BANKRUPT - STOCK - AT - ABOUT - 50 - CENTS - ON - THE - DOLLAR.

THE GOODS ARE FOR THE MOST PART NEW AND STYLISH, CLEAN AND ATTRACTIVE--SEE THEM ANYWAY.

THEIR HEADS MAY FALL.

Many City Employees Disturbed Over Stories of Dismissal.

The So-Called Solid Eight May Make Great Changes in Patronage.

The air is filled with rumors to the effect that a great many appointments made by the Board of Supervisors are to be declared vacant and substituted by a new lot of politicians. At this late day such disquieting and unprecedented reports in regard to revolutionary tactics have been the main topic of conversation wherever politicians gather, and they have created consternation in and about the City Hall.

That such considerations as fidelity to office, industry and fitness for the various classes of work should fail to obtain recognition is regarded by Democrats and Republicans alike as very singular. And yet it is commonly stated on good authority that such is likely to be the case, owing to a coalition among certain Democratic and Republican members of the Board of Supervisors.

The proposed sweeping changes are accredited to machinations of the so-called "solid eight," composed of Supervisors C. E. Benjamin, Joe King, E. C. Hughes, Clinton and Alfred Morgenstern, Republicans and Ed. J. Wagner, Peter A. Scully and Alphonse Hirsch Democrats.

Supervisor Hirsch stated when the rumor was first started, that he would not vote to turn men out of office who had given satisfaction, and shown themselves adapted to their work. When Supervisor Morgenstern moved last Monday to dismiss Ambrose Watson from the position of Police Court Clerk, it was noticed that Hirsch voted with the majority of eight, and subsequently voted to have Morgenstern's son appointed to fill the place thus made vacant.

This action in itself is taken by politicians as proof that the so-called "solid eight" does not intend to pay any attention to the integrity or fitness of tried officials, no matter what the position may be, but, rather, the majority of the Board of Supervisors has taken the bull by the horns and begun to replace bad men by new favorites.

The Republican County Committee's selection is to receive no attention, but the new order of things will be to look out for friends and ward-strikers.

Hitherto, and at present, so far as political ethics are popularly supposed to hold good, the unwritten law of civil service has been, and is, to never remove a faithful and competent public servant before his term of office expires.

The full order of the Supervisors will be watched with deep interest by people interested in good government and in the city's welfare.

The Advanced Woman.

Heretofore officials of the St. Nicholas Hotel have been wont to scoff when the subject of the advanced woman was broached, but they know better now. About 8 o'clock last night, when the evening guests began to arrive, there stepped into the office a man in dark clothes, and the lady taking a pen wrote on the register in large and feminine letters the words: "Mrs. J. Norton and husband, New York." After the full meaning of the signature, Clerk Clarence Shaffer looked slyly over the counter to see whether Mrs. Norton wore bloomers, but a glance sufficed to show that she was clad in the regular female apparel of the present age. The couple retired soon after their arrival, and nothing more was learned about them.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

THE ENCLOSURE OF THE ELECTRIC LOCOMOTIVE IN RAILROADING.—In the opinion of many experts the time when the electric locomotive will take the place of the steam locomotive for all kinds of railroad work is much nearer than has generally been imagined. William Baxter Jr. maintains that the ability of electricity to compete with steam has always been underestimated. The main reason for this is that

there is an article on this market seldom equalled and never excelled—Jesse Moore Whiskey. Moore, Hunt & Co. guarantees its purity.\*

Crochet Shawls.

(In Another Column See Cashmere Shawls.)

KNIT SHAWLS, tan, colors pink, blue, black and red, Kennedy's price 50c, we say.....

Each

CROCHET SHAWLS, large size, 50c border, colors pink, blue, white and red, Kennedy's price \$1, we sell at.....

Each

CROCHET SHAWLS, the heavy qualities that Kennedy sold \$2 to \$2 50, all staple colors, pink, blue, white, black, \$1 00 red, etc., our price.....

Each

CROCHET SHAWLS, the large sizes and heaviest qualities, for which Kennedy charged \$3 and \$3 50, our price.....

Each

Silk Opportunities.

Chances Such Seldom Occur.

CHANGEABLE SURAH, 20 inches wide, all silk, the correct thing for cape and coat linings, waists, etc., Kennedy's price 60c, now.....

Each

CROCHET SHAWLS, 40 inches wide, pink, blue, black and red, Kennedy's price \$1 00, now.....

Each

FIGURED CREEPE SILK, 22 inches wide, handsome patterns, but in dark colors only, therefore, instead of \$1 50, Kennedy's price, we say.....

Each

CREAM ARMURE, 24 inches wide, every thread pure silk, beautiful material for evening wear, instead of \$1 25 a yard, we say.....

Each

MOIRE ANTIQUE SILK, a good heavy quality, in staple colors, Kennedy's price 60c, ours.....

Each

CRYSTAL SILK, 20 inches wide, the 50c kind at Kennedy's, colors brown, green, blue, pink, lavender, tan, mille green and gray.....

Each

CHANGEBLE DUCHESS SATIN, 20 inches, an ideal fabric for lining outside garments, good assorting, Kennedy's price \$1 25, to close them out we say.....

Each

DOUBLE WARP SILK, 24 inches wide, all silk, dark colors and evening shades, Kennedy's price \$1, we charge.....

Each

BOYS' FAUNTLEROY BLOUSES, made of good calico, ruffled collar and cuffs and down front, pink, black and blue stripes, Kennedy asked \$6c, we say.....

Each

BOYS' FAUNTLEROY BLOUSES, made of white lawn, white embroidery ruffles on collar, cuffs and front, for this pretty garment we say.....

Each

SILK AND WOOL NOVELTY CREPONS, 48 inches wide, crinkled, very rough, two colors, white and black, \$1 00, crimped kind that feel like moire, downtown price \$1 50, our price.....

Each

SILK AND WOOL NOVELTY CREPONS, 48 inches wide, crinkled, very rough, two colors, white and black, \$1 00, crimped kind that feel like moire, downtown price \$1 50, our price.....

Each

BLACK GROS GRAIN SILK, 50 inches wide, heavy, soft, shiny, green, one of the best American musks, from our stock, instead of \$1, to go at.....

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